The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,258 New Series. RDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884.

SHIPPING.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

AM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, BRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
[illegible]	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
[illegible]	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
[illegible]	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
[illegible]	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
[illegible]	1194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
[illegible]	941	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
[illegible]	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
[illegible]	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
[illegible]	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,
[illegible]	2363	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
[illegible]	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th ,,

d proceed direct to London via rked via Marseilles. By the London change vessels at Suez. Plymouth. LCUT ve the Company's Dockyard, he day of sailing to convey

STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.

Captains. On

H. Weighell ……

C. E. Edwards ……

H. Wyatt ……

sued at greatly reduced of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,

dent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,

Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 2?th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA	3,600	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. ,,
CHINA	5,000	85?	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Lau leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Bag

ay Tickets available for 17 days, to of Brighton, both from Genoa and here.

information and other particulars

P. BOZZONI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

second class accommodation.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STE M NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COT.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on DAY, 2nd January, 1885, at noon, (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Por and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN G

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MO Y, 29th December, 1884, at 11 a.m., ca Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abba Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st December, 1884, at 5 p. m., ca at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAM

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &

Bombay, 24th December, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers and THROUGH TICKETS IS cluding Rail and Steamer able rom BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any princip Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by A ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance ed to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their eters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full ulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & Son,

BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROAD

CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House st.

GIANT TIME-PIECES

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AN beg to invite public atte entioned Time-pieces just importe ses are circular, and of plain mas . Back of case diameter of 3 fe 2 feet. Hands and figures plain le at a long distance.

The works are with description possible. G Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEU bay.

NEW ADV S.

TOW

UNDER THE PA

G THE

AN EVE

Will be held on TUESD

FOUNDI aid of the

RESERVED S

Tickets to be had Co.'s.

SUPARI UT TOO

AN elegant and ON, made from the fre bining all the essentials of t cleanses and preserves the gums, and imparts a deligh mouth and fragrance to the b

Per jar, suitabl Re. 1-4.

Y, Ld.,

ONA.

S

RATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
brass black …	20 0
brass black …	27 0
h pair with 2 …	32 0
h pair maho-, with front, and	63 0
h pair spirit pres- …	112 0
pair olver …	58 8
with with …	112 8
pair dis- tort, ard,	189 0
aque tion …	27 0
any	
en…	16 8
…	22 0
…	16 0
…	22 4
…	27 8
…	27 0
…	12 8
ach	2 8
…	4 0
…	7 8
…	7 4
…	2 8
…	3 0

E BOOKS

Y, LD.,

most India. latest Things ainly

PH IONS, &c., rvision of THORO FIED ENGLISH ISTS.

A copy ion is kept and the number mar on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

TH ON & TAYLOR,

CH AND DRUGGISTS,

ESPLANADE-ROAD,

site the University Tower, Bombay.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs. a.
Soda Water … … …	…per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water … … …	,,	1 0
Seltzer Water… … …	,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade	,,	1 0
Ginger Ale … … …	,,	1 8
Raspberryade… … …	,,	1 0
Aërated Water … …	,,	0 12
Potash Water … …	,,	0 12
Lithia Water… … …	,,	1 8
Vichy Water … … …	,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,

5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE ANNUAL CONCERT.

A CONCERT under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, GOVERNOR of BOMBAY, and MISS FERGUSSON, will be held in the Town Hall on the evening of FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1885, at 9 o'clock. Particulars will be given hereafter.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN as COURT-KEEPER and CRIER, HIGH COURT. Salary Rs. 150 a month and quarters. Married man about 40, without children preferred. High character for conduct and sobriety indispensable. Applications to be by letter only with copies of testimonials, addressed to PROTHONOTARY, High Court Bombay, to be sent in not later than 5th January next.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER for the Temporary Establishment P. W. Department, Satara District, Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with the usual travelling allowances. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th January, 1885.

F. B. MACLAREN, C. E.

Executive Engineer, Satara.

19th December, 1884.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the absence of the undersigned from Bombay, Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR, Assistant Engineer, is authorized to sign for the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited.

LOUIS PENNY,

Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 24th December, 1884.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,

19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPACE to the eastward of BUTCHER'S ISLAND having been MARKED OFF by Buoys (painted red) for submarine mining purposes, yachts, boats, and native crafts are WARNED NOT TO COME within one 100 yards of the same, but to pass on the Elephanta side and to keep well clear of the space marked for mining purposes.

GEO. C. PARKER, Capt., I.M.,

Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN, BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT in the Seamen's Church; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed.)

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,

Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under an ORDER of the HIGH COURT, dated the 7th day of November, 1884, the undersigned is directed to collect and hold the assets of the estate of the late Hajee Mahomed Suffer Shoostree, of Bombay, Mogul Merchant, deceased.

All persons, there fore, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said deceased, are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 16th December, 1884.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES WILLIAM BUTLER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MARIANO BALEA ALPHONSO, of Bombay, Portuguese, formerly of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and late a Government Pensioner.

WILLIAM READING, late European Constable in the Bombay Police Force.

JOHAN SLAVICZEK, *alias* J. S. COLONNA, late of Bagampett, Secunderabad.

HUGH STEWART COCHRANE, V.C., late of Flint Lodge, Villiers Road, Southsea, in the County of Southampton, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT!!!

NOTHING

Is so good a Present

FOR LADIES

ING MACHINE.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 …	… ST. JULIEN MEDOC … Light with good flavour.	… 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 …	… BORDEAUX … A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	… 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 …	… PETIT MEDOC … Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	… 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8 …	.. SUPERIOR MEDOC … Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	… 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 …	…CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	… 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 …	… CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	… 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 …	… CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	… 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
185 0	BORDEAUX … …	… 185 0
185 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC …	… 185 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC … …	… 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC …	… 260 0

The SUPERIOR CHARACTERS of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintains the REPUTATION acquired by PREVIOUS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHAINS,
RINGS,
CHARMS,
BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
LOCKETS,
BROOCHES,
SCARFRINGS,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, etc.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

A splendid selection to choose from. We guarantee all articles to be 18c. gold. Our prices are, as well known, very moderate. Inspection solicited.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,

FORBES AND MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

Branches—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

As usual, in abundance, of the best quality and at Ready-money Rates.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND OVERLAND PROVISIONS, HAMS IN CANVAS, BACON AND CHEESES, GLOSTER, STILTON, DUTCH AND CHEDDAR.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—Pears, Greengages, Figs, Apricots, Angelica, Knotts, Brenetts, Pineapples, Dry Ginger, &c.

DESSERT DRY FRUITS—Muscatelles, Almonds, Hazel Nuts, Apricots, Pestachio Nuts, &c.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in Tins—Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums, &c

BON-BONS and CRACKERS in abundance and of the latest designs. When ordering please say if for adults or children.

RUSSIAN TORPEDOES—The delight of the little folks.

CHOCOLATE MENIER, Creams, Nougats, Neapolitaine, Burnt Almonds, Lozenges, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS, New-Year, and Birthday Cards, perfect Gems.

CONFECTIONERY English, French and Allahabad. Send for detail list.

CAKES—Christmas, Wedding and Christening, of all sizes, as usual *par excellence.*

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

EXECUTES ALL LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR FISH, TURTLES, OYSTERS, ICE, FRUITS AND FRESH VEGETABLES, TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS AND DURBARS.

ALL ORDERS TO BE SENT DIRECT AND CHEQUES MADE PAYABLE TO

W. J. ESSAI,

FORBES AND MEDOWS STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON REQUIREMENTS.

RES! 'XMAS WINES!

TS! 'XMAS SWEETS!

S! 'XMAS PRESENTS!

AND

MAS TOYS.

election ever before imported into Poona.

IPS & CO.

NERAL ME

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

ALL "THE LATEST SHAPES."

HOAR & Co.'s "EXTRA LIGHT."

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and good Colour……………Rs.	7-0, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men …………………	10-8 to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of new Shapes…	10-0 to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees, a very large Choice……………………	2-8 to 15-0

Cash Discount.—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, Opposite the ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.

Brown Serge Costume, Front of Body Gathered and with Kilted double Skirt, Rs. 15-8.
Navy Blue Serge Trimmed Cardinal, Rs. 12-8 for Child of 6.
Cashmere Costume, Pale Blue Cashmere Skirt with Peacock Blue Body and Tunic, Rs. 15-8.
Cashmere Costume, Salmon and Maroon, Rs. 15-8.
Pale Blue Nuns' Cloth, Trimmed Lace, Rs. 5-15.
Cream Cashmere Costume, Trimmed Maroon, a very pretty Costume for Child of 6 or 7, Rs. 15.
Jersey Costume—Jersey Body with Tartam Kilted Skirt, Rs. 7-8 and 9-12.
Pelisse—Pale Blue Alpacca Pelisse Trimmed Dark Blue, Rs. 4-8.
Cashmere Pelisse with Silk Embroidery, Rs. 5-15 and 8-15 each.
Quilted Pelisse Cardinal or Maroon Muff attached, Rs. 18-8 each.
Infants' Frocks in great variety. Merino or Cashmere Frocks, prettily trimmed, Rs. 2-15, 3-4, 4-15, 5-8, and 7-8.
Pinafores Embroidered Silk, from Rs. 11-8 each.

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Fancy Knitted Ribbed Worsted Suit, Rs. 3-12, 4-8, 5-4, 5-12, and 6-8 per suit.
Boys' Navy Knitted Ribbed Worsted Suit, Rs. 7-12.
Boys' Maroon Worsted Braided Suit, Rs. 10-12.
Boys' Jersey Suits, Rs. 9-15, 11-8, and 13-4 per suit.
Boys' Navy Worsted Braided Suit, Rs. 10-15 and 11-12 per suit.
Boys' Navy Cashmere Sailor Knicker Suits, Rs. 11-4 and 11-8.
Boys' Scarboro Navy Worsted Caps, Re. 1-8 each.

PRICE LIST Post-Free on application.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

£5,000—TO BE DISTRIBUTED—£5,000

ON THE

CHAMPION RACE

To be run in Melbourne on 7th March, 1885.

MEMBERS £1 EACH.

ALL PRIZES, NO BLANKS!

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB

In thanking numerous Clients for their support in previous Lotteries on Racing Events, beg to inform the Sporting Public of New South Wales, the adjoining colonies, and India, that they have made arrangements holding a

£5,000 Consultation—All Prizes! No Blanks!—on the Champion Race, to be run in Melbourne on the 7th day of March, 1885.

When the following Prizes will be distributed:—

First Horse …………	£1500	Other Starters (divide)	£300
Second Horse…………	800	Non-Starters (divide) …	500
Third Horse …………	400		
		Total …………	£3500

The remaining £1500 will be invested by the Club in making a Book on the Autumn Meeting, 1885; that is, laying and taking the odds by a new system, the success of which has been practically proved. The members of the S. J. T. Club being well informed, and conversant with the principal Trainers and Performances of their Horses, are in a position to state that the £1500 will realize a handsome profit, the whole of which will be divided amongst those Subscribers who were unsuccessful in drawing a Prize in the £3500 Distribution. There will be no blanks whatever. All Subscribers are sure to obtain a Prize, the highest being £1500. To obtain better chances for investing surplus of £1500 early applications necessary.

Add 1s. for reply and result. Letters containing cash should be registered. Drafts or P. O. Orders made payable to—

JAMES WALLACE, Secretary S. T. J. C.,

ADDRESS:

Box 784, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

£50,000 CONSULTATION ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, 1885, WILL FOLLOW.

First Prize, £10,000: Lowest £20.

Members £1, each.

N. B.—Please make known to your friends.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender will must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,

Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royal puram Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

J. NEUBERG'S

INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK! OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME …………	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1 …………	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME …………	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1 …………	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1 …………	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2 …………	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL …………	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS…………	27 0	3 0
REGALIA…………	24 0	2 12
LONDRES…………	[illegible] 0	2 8
FAVORITAS …………	[illegible] 0	[illegible]
PRINCIPES…………	[illegible] 0	[illegible]
CONCHAS …………	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,

COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

ESTABLISHED 1796,

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,

179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The selections of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application to & Co., Bombay, or King & Co. Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and orders for similar nature, is now in a position to this Company these goods. The cloths manufactured throughout, and for are warranted to be of pure wool will be found unsurpassed in cheapness, durability and finish.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

ORIENTAL LO ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by instalments, in connection with Policies in the convenient Office

Oriental Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

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MATHERAN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL

AND

PINTO'S HOTEL.

TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED

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THE best known, and affording most comfortable ccommodation to Visitiors and Families occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

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REDUCED PRICE LIST

	Per Box of 100.	of 1,000.
Dawson's………………	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson ………………	,, 1 14	,, 17 0
Pondicherry Cheroots ………	,, 1 14	,, 17 8
Barrel Shaped ………………	,, 1 12	,, 16 8
Burmahs ………………	,, 1 4	,, 11 0
Queens ………………	,, 1 0	,, 9 0
Manilla Cigars ………………	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Do. Cheroots ………………	,, 3 4	,, 30 0
Little Devils ………………	,, 3 3	,, 30 0
Dindigul Havanas ………………	,, 1 12	,, 17 0

N. C. DALAL.

6 Church-gate-street. Established 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specifications.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper,

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th December, 1884.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

vis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor ovidence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

SED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

rely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

gator of Pain,

al antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

for

ISES, BURNS,

RALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

DIARRHŒA,

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it stands alone for efficacy of action.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
PLAY OF THE SEASON!

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
Will perform their extremely popular Parsee
Social Play of
ASLAJEE OF 80 WISHING TO MARRY
SHERIN OF 17.
To conclude with a
SCREAMING FARCE.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold in millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Churchgate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP cleanses and sweetens the skin, per Tablet As. 6, per box of 3 Tablets, As. 14.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CAKES for NEW YEAR'S DAY, PEARSE'S Register books are now open, 22, Apollo-street, Fort.

A GOOD COMPOUNDER WANTED for our Poona Establishment. Apply at TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

FRESH FRENCH PLUMS at 12 annas per lb.—ESMALJEE KURRIMBHOY & Co., near Crawford Market.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, selling off cheap.

W. J. ESSAI.

ALLAHABAD SWEETS, just received, fresh.

W. J. ESSAI.

PRINCE YORK HAMS, Bacon, and Cheese.

W. J. ESSAI.

PRICE LIST ready for 1884-85.

W. J. ESSAI.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining furniture of the Hope Hall Family Hotel at Mazagon, near Hancock Bridge, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED, by a Lady, a SITUATION as COMPANION, and AMANUENSIS. Apply urgently to "RUBY." General Post Office, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS from one pice each. Ladies Plush and Leather Companions, Hand Bags, Toys, Fancy Goods, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHER'S.

WATCHES with English movement, Rs. 4; Self-winding Cylinder, Rs. 6-12; Aluminium Half Hunting, Rs. 12; Ruskopf Patent Lever, Rs. 12.—SHROFF BROTHER'S.

DOLLS.—Speaking, Singing, Dressed, moving Eyes, jointed, washable, changing faces, &c. Dolls of varied and large stock to select from.—MORENAS & Co.

CONFECTIONERY—Fondants, Pralines, Chocolate Cream, Argentis, Jujubes, Pastiles, &c., &c., in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.—MORENAS & Co.

PRESERVED FRUITS.—Singapore Pineapples, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Raspberries, Bael Fruit, Strawberries, Greengages, Blackberries.—MORENAS & Co.

REQUIRED Board and Lodging in a respectable family by a young gentleman in or near the Fort. Please send terms and all particulars to A. 25, care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

A GOOD INVESTMENT for the Season, Bazaar and Dhobies' Account Book—Abstract pages for each month, cloth 8 by 7 in. Price, Rs. 1-8.—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TO LET, two commodious BUNGALOWS, Clare-road, Byculla, and two Bungalows, Elphinstone-road, Parell. Apply to Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee, No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort.

ELECTRIC JEWELLERY, Electric Toys, [illegible] Toys, Steam Toys, Talking Dolls, [illegible] Horses, Perambulators, Dolls Houses.—PEST[illegible] SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Fang[illegible] Scotch and West of England Tweeds, [illegible] and Blue Diagonals and cloths for evening [illegible] visiting suits.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling [illegible]arehouse.

[illegible] and DUFFERIN.—Now ready, views [illegible] and arrival. Receptions, and the [illegible]ation-stone Indo-British [illegible] [illegible] Photographer, No. 6, Tamarind-Lane.

AN Oxford Graduate in honors and an experienced tutor, shortly proceeding to England, wishes to take with him one or two boys to educate and take charge of. Satisfactory references and moderate terms.—G. C. Graves, M. A., Chandernagore.

FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, JOHN JONES WATCHES with compensation balance and centre seconds for doctors with the latest improvements, also great varieties in watches, musical boxes with native tunes and historical oleographs.—No. 7, Meadow-street. Ardaseer Nowrojee Daver.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Plush bags, jewel cases, sewing cases, and a variety of other articles fit for presentation.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

KEROSINE-OIL, 150 test snow flake, Rs. 5-8, 125 test for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co.

BEAUTI[illegible] Collection [illegible], CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Apollo-street. CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23

JUST RECEIVED—[illegible]ware and Cutlery very choice selection of Plated-[illegible] JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

LOCH-FYNE HERRIN[illegible]—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight [illegible] Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albu[illegible] Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmon[illegible] dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.—PEA[illegible] &c.

NOW READY.—The BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK 1885—a useful New Year's gift. Price, 8 annas; Post-paid, 10 annas. The Tract and Book Society.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S RIFLES and GUNS can be had at Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches, "Conqueror, for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, via Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills RE-OPENS Jan. 15. Applications for boarders to be made to Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

LANDOU FOR SALE, very light (Continent made) can be driven by single or pair horses. Apply to Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Coach Builders, Girgaum.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION to EUCLID, for beginners, by E. R. WATTS, M.A., Ph.D. Price Re. 1, postage one anna.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published, Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Hornby Row (Branch), Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Pr[illegible] with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bom*[illegible] Office.

FIVE hundred thousand po[illegible]
last year under STANDARD LI[illegible]
of DEATH claims. The accumul[illegible]
to Six Millions Sterling invested on[illegible]
Securities, and the Revenue is £80[illegible]

FOR SALE pair of TONGA P[illegible]
colour bay, age about se[illegible]
quiet and fast in harness a[illegible]
Also saddle pony 13-2 colou[illegible]
saddle, used occasionally [illegible]
above. Price, Rs. 75 o[illegible]
Ahmedabad. Apply to [illegible]
Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.—S[illegible]
Doulton's S[illegible]
Belting and H[illegible]
Gibb's Guara[illegible]
Calbert's Ca[illegible]
Powder, F[illegible]
Plain and [illegible]
CRUDDA[illegible]

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
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6 do. 4 do. do.

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JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "Nubia," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen	Rs.	5 6
Do. Pints	,,	,,	3 7
Bass' Ale Quarts	,,	,,	5 6
Do. Pints	,,	,,	3 7
Ginger Ale	,,	,,	2 8
Champagne Cider	,,	,,	5 0
Phosphozone	,,	,,	3 0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	,,	,,	11 0
Cinnamon Cordial	,,	,,	11 0
Lime Juice Syrup	,,	,,	11 0
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	,,	,,	4 12
Do. Pints	,,	,,	3 10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubbattino Company's Godown, for not less than one case of any of the above.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 21 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 55 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,,	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,,	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	...
Rudesheimer	,,	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,,	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ..	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	,,	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,,	,, [illegible] 0
Brauneberger	,, 16 0	...
Liebfraumilch	,,	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, [illegible] 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	
Cru de Barreyre	,, 18	
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24	
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 11 0	Rs. [illegible]
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 17 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 19 0
Margaux	,,	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	–
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	–
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flotes)	,,	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,,	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magen bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Calorie Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Forgnna Taffel Akvavi		Rs. 15 0
Finest Koruman Braendevin		,, 18 0
Old St. Openhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Finest St. Cx Rum		,, 20 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		,, 22 0
Do. do. do. tins, First Swiss Brand		,, 4 0
Do. do. Baby		,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	per large tin	per small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Colliery	,, 0 11	,, 0 11
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celiery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 1st December 1884.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full succes in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kohlapur.

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[illegible] OF THE LAW.

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Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches of various descriptions, at PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

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LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
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Supplying Goods [illegible] equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders [illegible]ecuted unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—H. M. S. Malabar, from Portsmouth; Berenice (s), Trieste; Scindia (s), Calcutta; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; and Ashly Brook (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Peveril (s), from Cardiff; and Simla (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 25th:—Nerbudda (s), for Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Cammilla (s), for Kurrachee, &c.; Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool; and Gwalior (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Scindia entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Gwalior left, yesterday.

THE MAIL-STEAMER.—Mr. J. MacGregor was an additional passenger for Brindsi by yesterday's mail-steamer.

FIRE.—A quantity of cotton in the Nicol Mill, Lower Colaba, was discovered to be on fire at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Morahar Sewchund, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of trespassing into the shop of Behram Mawoda at the Null Bazaar. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Hurruckchund Kubba was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of opium, valued at Rs. 10, from the Boree-bunder railway shed. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the House of Correction, Byculla, on the body of Bhoomrao Lingoo, aged 28 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, undergoing a term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. [illegible] found that he died from natural causes.

[illegible].—Another inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Fooja Pandoo, aged [illegible]. Deceased was a labourer at the Bapty Mill. About five days ago, while he was fixing a strap, his right arm was caught in the machinery, and was injured in several places. He died from his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Lodge "Rising Sun," held at Freemasons' Hall, Clerk-road, Byculla, Worshipful Brother [illegible] N. Wadia was unanimously elected the Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the [illegible] year, and Rt. Wor. Bro. Dhunjeebhoy F[illegible] was re-elected treasurer.

ENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Bapoojee [illegible], living at Thakodwar-road, has reported [illegible] police that his house was broken into on [illegible]day night, and gold and silver ornaments [illegible] to the value of Rs. 2,767 were stolen therefrom. The detective police have been directed to [illegible] inquiries into the matter.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the following contributions:—G. M. B. Rs. 10, Mr. C. P. Cooper Rs. 10, Mr. C. A. Winter Rs. 10, Mr. Thomas Summers Rs. 20, Mr. J. B. Braddon Rs. 10, Lt. Col. W. Scott Rs. 5. Presents of cast-off clothing are very acceptable.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Valoobai, a woman aged about 50 years. Deceased on the 23rd inst. was knocked down by a runaway horse which broke adrift from a hack victoria while she was passing along the Bhendy-bazaar-road, and was fatally injured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th inst. was Rs. 45,36,073; in addition, silver received during the week, Rs. 3,64,629; new coin paid during the week, Rs. 10,50,001. The balance left was Rs. 38,50,701. There is in addition Rs. 10,12,6[illegible] worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

A PARSEE SOCIAL PLAY.—The popular Parsee social play "Ashiajee and Sherin" will be placed on the boards of the Gaiety Theatre to-night for the fifth time. On Saturday night last the house was crowded, and amongst the audience were seen the Hon. Thakore Sahib of Limree, another native Chief, and some members of different deputations that had come to Bombay to do honour to the retiring Viceroy. The play is soon to make room for a new piece written by the same author (Mr. Ardeshir B. Patell).

NATIVE THEATRICALS.—The Alfred Dramatic Company has for some weeks past been performing at the Esplanade Theatre a play called "Black Sheep." It is written by Mr. N. R. Ranina, who is well known as the author of some very useful and clever Gujerati works, and it is written with the object of holding up to contempt the pests of society who are sometimes the cause of bringing misery in a household. Though the play has now had a pretty long run, it still attracts large numbers of Parsee families every Saturday. To-night this popular play will be repeated, when, it is to be hoped, there will be a large audience to witness it. The company consists of some old and tried players, by whom the different parts are very ably sustained.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 23rd Dec. was 182, being 4 [illegible]

BENGAL.

THE CHOWRINGHEE MUSEUM.—It is reported that a Commission is likely to be appointed to consider a scheme for converting the Economic Section of the Chowringhee Museum, Calcutta, into an Imperial institution, illustrating the products, manufactures, &c., of all India, and not of Bengal only. The scheme includes a proposal for getting out a scientific man from England to take charge of the museum as Superintendent. If the scheme should be approved, and the museum should remain under the Local Government, considerable changes in the internal management of the institution are still likely to be made.—*Indian Daily News*.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS IN CALCUTTA, BENGAL.—The Swedish man-of-war Vanadis, Commodore O Lagerberg, having on board Prince Oscar, second son of the King of Norway and Sweden, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning and exchanged salutes with the Fort. At 11-30 a.m. the [illegible] Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp from Government House went on board to invite His Royal Highness to Government House. They were received with a salute of 7 guns. At 1-30 p.m. Commodore Lagerberg paid a visit of ceremony to Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., commanding the Presidency District. A guard-of-honour of 50 men of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment under Captain Doyle, with band and 2nd colour was drawn up before the General's quarters, and saluted on the arrival and departure of the visitors. A salute of 9 guns was also fired on their arrival. On taking leave of General Wilkinson, Commodore Lagerberg proceeded to Government House. Prince Carl of Sweden and Norway, Prince Oscar's younger brother, has been on a visit to Bombay, where he arrived by the last mail. He joins Prince Oscar in Calcutta during the week, travelling *via* Delhi and Agra, and arriving here probably on the 24th. Their Royal Highnesses are making a tour of the world. The Vanadis left Carlskrona in December, 1883. She has visited Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manilla, and Bangkok, and was at Singapore when the China mail left. She will return to Sweden *via* the Suez Canal.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

A MARBLE FONT FOR THE KIRK.—[illegible] presented to St. Andrew's Church, [illegible] the congregat[illegible] week, and [illegible] of the [illegible] old p[illegible] octagonal form, [illegible] carved with [illegible] mented below with [illegible] It is mounted on a plat[illegible] oblong in form, and measures [illegible] 32 in width, and 6 inches in [illegible] stands 34 inches in height, with [illegible] of polished variegated marble 9 in[illegible] the base being of white marble, and [illegible] shape. The front face of the basin [illegible] inscription in gold letters: "Suffer Little Children." This handsome addition to the Church was used for the first time at a baptism on last Sunday.—*Mail*.

ARRIVAL OF SALVATIONISTS.—"Major Tucker of the Salvation Army, accompanied by a few "soldiers," arrived at Madras this morning from Bombay. They were received on the station platform by a large number of Salvationists. A hymn was sung, after which they marched in procession to the Salvation Army Barracks, Popham's Broadway.—*Ibid*.

LEGAL VAGARIES IN BURMA.—Our correspondent telegraphs:—In quashing the conviction of a Burman by the District Magistrate of Thayetmyo for dacoity, the Judicial Commissioner of Burmah comments strongly on the apparent prejudging of the case against the appellant when there was really no evidence against him, rendering the Magistrate's estimate of the evidence afterwards recorded valueless, and the conviction of the appellant almost a foregone conclusion. The appellant had been kept two months and 18 days in close confinement with no reliable evidence forthcoming, and during that period the District Magistrate recorded his conviction that the appellant was guilty, and issued peremptory orders to the police that they must produce the necessary evidence. It was difficult to believe that the District Magistrate's eyes were so completely blinded to the extremely tainted character of the evidence adduced, and the Judicial Commissioner had little hesitation in saying that the appellant had not had an impartial trial, and in setting aside his conviction.—*Pioneer*.

DOLES TO SUFFERERS AT THE RED HILLS.

ON the 1st instant the Collector of Chingleput submitted to Government, for early orders, a letter received from Mr. Pinto, the Deputy Collector, in charge of relief and sanitary operations at the Red Hills, regarding money doles to sufferers from the Red Hills Tank catastrophe. "I do not," wrote Mr. Price, "quite like the system of gifts of money. I think that it is rather demoralizing and a bad precedent, but it is to be said that the present is a case which it is probable, and it is to be hoped, certainly, will not recur, and that it calls for special treatment. If Government decide on making a gift of the money it will not take long to distribute, and we shall have time for other pressing matters. If it is determined that loans shall be made of the small sums recommended, they should be without interest and be repayable in four years excluding 1885, the first instalment being Re. 1, the next Rs. 2, the third Rs. 3, and the last Rs. 4, and or other larger sums in like proportion. I presume that Government will not desire that I should, even though the proposed dole is granted in either shape of a gift or a loan, recall the issue of funds for material which I have allowed. It passes [illegible] according to Mr. Pinto's [illegible] himself [illegible] of this [illegible] going on. [illegible] seems to [illegible] all should have the [illegible] therefore, that the [illegible] and the maximum [illegible] taken as the average [illegible] and this would make [illegible] of Rs. 9,[illegible]0, or [illegible]

CHOLERA ON THE BOLAN RO[illegible]

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Englishman* from Rindli on Dec. 18 says:—A serious outbreak of cholera was reported a few days ago amongst the men of the North Staffordshire Regiment on their way down the Bolan. The two wings of the regiment started from Quetta on the 3rd and 4th instant respectively, and, marching by single stages, reached the foot of the pass on the 10th and the 11th. The troops were for the main part seasoned men who had returned from Zhob. The others, forming the detachment which had been left at Quetta, were in fair health. The extremes of temperature are not great at the stage they have reached. There was no fruit to tempt the men to imprudent indulgence, and Kundlani, at the foot of the Bolan, is a spot which we should least of all in the world associate with the idea of cholera. The ground is dry and rocky, the air blown from the mountain wilderness is healthy, and the water of the river is as pure and clear as crystal. The cholera is a mystery. It was near this place the illness showed itself among the [illegible] were seized with sickness on the [illegible] quartered at Kundlani, and [illegible] Rindli. Ten cases occurred in [illegible] altogether twenty-three cases [illegible]

Shortly after the outbreak, a part of the regiment, some four hundred men, were sent to Landi, in Lower Sind. This was judicious and well timed; and the latest reports from Landi state that no fresh cases of illness have occurred. Altogether the attack of cholera was as short as it had been virulent. Within a [illegible] days the men first struck down had died, and the remainder were in a state of convalescence. [illegible] of the regiment, some two hundred men, are encamped near Rindli. Their tents are pitched [illegible] to the river, some two miles from the railway station. About a mile and a half further away there is the cholera camp. The regiment expects to have to spend a few days more at this lively and interesting place. More serious than the tediousness of the delay is the danger to which the men are exposed by being detained at a spot not very far from the scene of the cholera outbreak. [illegible] is [illegible] to be hoped that the regiment, [illegible] suffered a good deal from the climate, and which has just gone through the campaign, may not have to record any fu[illegible]

THE VICEROY IN ICELAND.

THE following account of the honest, homely, kind-hearted, virtuous Icelanders was written by Lord Dufferin:—"Of course, though but just risen from breakfast, the inevitable invitation to eat and drink awaited us, and another half-hour was spent in sipping coffee poured out for us by our hostess and her pretty daughter. At last, the necessary libations accomplished, we rise to go. Turning round to Fitz, I whispered how 'I had always understood it was the proper thing in Iceland for travellers departing on a long journey to kiss the ladies who had been good enough to entertain them,' little imagining that he would take me at my word. Guess, then, my horror, when I suddenly saw him with an intrepidity I envied but dared not imitate, first embrace the mamma by way of prelude, and then proceed in the most natural manner possible to make the same tender advances to the daughter. I confess I remained dumb with consternation; the room swam round before me; I expected the next minute we should be packed neck and crop into the street, and that the young lady would have gone into hysterics. It turned out, however, that such was the very last thing she was thinking of doing. With a simple frankness that became her more than all the boarding-school graces in the world, her eyes dancing with mischief and good humour, she met him half way, and, pouting out two rosy lips, gave him as hearty a kiss as might ever be the good fortune of one of us he-creatures to receive. From that moment I determined to conform to the customs of the inhabitants."

MEDICINE IN INDIA 2,000 YEARS AGO.

PROFESSOR H. KERN, of the University of Leyden, the distinguished author of many works on Oriental subjects, has lately published a History of Buddhism in India. Of this a translation into German has been published at Leipsic, from which we extract the following concise but complete account of the state of medical science in India about 2,000 years ago, as gathered from the set of Buddhist works called the Mahavagga:—"In sickness the religious orders might take butter, clarified butter, honey, and sugar, but only as medicine. The Lord Buddha also permitted the medicinal use of five fat substances, namely bear's grease, fish oil, guineapig fat, pork suet, and asse's fat; also of the different roots which take a very important place in the Hindu Pharmacopœia, such as ginger, turmeric, calamus, and andropogon. The preparation and use of infused herbs or teas, the use of curative leaves, fruits, and resins, of salt power, eye-salve, even of raw flesh and blood, the employment as remedies of snuffs and of pipes for inhaling the smoke: all these things were allowed by Buddha. The medical system even included the following cures:—Salves for rubbing in three kinds of cupping glasses, many sorts of vapour baths, plunge, baths blood-letting, the use of lancets for cutting out sores, corrosive fluids, gargles, bandages, means for cleaning wounds, corrosive alkalies, purgatives, clysters, &c. This catalogue is sufficient to give one some idea of the state of Indian medicine at the time in which the canonical writings (the Mahavagga) from which the details are taken were composed." In another passage Dr. Kern mentions that the ancient Hindus smoked various sorts of herbs in pipes and cigars as we do tobacco, and that pipes are [illegible]

DEATH OF A NOTED BRI[illegible]

THE Hungarian newspa[illegible]nounce the death of Roza Sandor, the [illegible] brigand, whose exploits [illegible] many a romance. Roza [illegible] "took to the road" early in [illegible] have be[illegible]fully did he evade the researches of the police that for about 25 years he was able to [illegible]y ransoms on the wealthy inhabitants of several [illegible]urishing rural districts of Hungary. It was not [illegible]l the year 1836 that he fell into the hands of the [illegible]thorities. He was then taken by surprise when [illegible]ping with one of his companions in a vineyard. [illegible]as condemned to death, but his penalty was [illegible]ely commuted to perpetual imprisonment. [illegible]nduct in prison must have been exceptionally [illegible] for he so far succeeded in deceiving his guar[illegible] that in 1862 he was pardoned and released. [illegible]ad, however, scarcely regained his freedom [illegible] he at once resumed his old profession of [illegible]wayman. He now devoted himself to attacking [illegible]ays. Aided by a band of outlaws, the trains [illegible]ch were conveying money were thrown off the [illegible] lines, and the travellers and mail-bags pillaged. [illegible]fter many vain efforts Rosa Sandor was at last captured, in 1868, and then commenced a series of inquiries and revelations of the most startling description. Little by little evidence was collected, [illegible]roving that the brigands had allies and associates [illegible] amongst the highest functionaries and [illegible]icipal authorities of the country. A special [illegible]nal had to be appointed to try these persons [illegible] Sandor was once more condemned to death. [illegible]bjection to capital punishment, however, was [illegible]rong that he was not executed, but confined [illegible] fortress of Debreczin, where he died a few [illegible] ago.

NDERGROUND PHENOMENA IN AUSTRIA.

[illegible] extraordinary underground phenomena [illegible] in certain portions of the southern and [illegible]tic provinces of Austria, including miles of [illegible]ground caverns, lakes that disappear and [illegible]ear at regular seasons, and rivers, that are [illegible]wed up by the earth, and come to the [illegible]e again at many miles distance, have recently [illegible] the object of much attention on the part [illegible] Austro-German Alpine Club. A section of [illegible]embers determined some time ago to institute [illegible]stematic exploration of the subterranean [illegible] Reka. Rising in the Schneeberg, in Carniola, [illegible]ysterious stream suddenly disappears in the [illegible]ed Karst caverns. San Giovanni di Duino, [illegible] miles distant from the spot where the Reka [illegible], a river of corresponding magnitude is found [illegible]g from the foot of a hill. This stream is known [illegible]e Timavo, which takes a westward course, [illegible] discharges its waters into the Bay of [illegible]lacone. As to the identity of the [illegible]o with the Reka there cannot be a doubt, [illegible]gh until the present year no attempt had ever [illegible] made practically to demonstrate the fact. [illegible]embers of the Austro-German Alpine Club, [illegible] had resolved to explore the underground [illegible]derings of the river, made their preliminary [illegible]naissance on March 30 last. Starting from [illegible]lebrated cavern of St. Canzian, into which [illegible]ka pours its waters soon after its disappear[illegible] from the surface, the exploring party [illegible] in following the course of the stream for a [illegible]stance. Owing to the unusual dryness of [illegible], however, it was impossible to proceed [illegible] work of exploration until the month of [illegible]ber, when a second expedition started. The [illegible] was made on Nov. 9. A boat and [illegible] had with great difficulty been got down [illegible] as in March, had been [illegible] of water before Sep[illegible] accordingly provided for [illegible] the first [illegible] r walls of rock, [illegible] estimated [illegible] yards in height. At the end [illegible] explorers, whose course through [illegible] by the magnesium light, four [illegible] st cavern, where they were [illegible] ing up their boats, they pro[illegible] distance on foot past several cas[illegible] They followed the course of the [illegible] t much difficulty for a considerable [illegible] leaving the newly-discovered cavern, [illegible] left bank at first. At length they [illegible] where the river contracts to a width of [illegible] Here they were compelled to cross [illegible] bank, which they did by help of a wooden [illegible] they had with them. The advance now [illegible] more difficult, the explorers being only [illegible] get forward by creeping and climbing. At [illegible] they came to the sixth waterfall, which th[illegible] was unable to pass. The river here runs [illegible] two perpendicular walls of rocks, and sud[illegible] a downward leap of over 20 feet. [illegible] where the start was made to the six[illegible] the distance is rather over [illegible] requires half a day to accom[illegible] attempt the four gentleme[illegible] [illegible]ition succeeded by help of [illegible] her apparatus in getting [illegible] advancing some dist[illegible] however, came to a [illegible] were compelled [illegible] to make any [illegible]

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN AMERICA.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of Arts held at their rooms in John-street, Adelphi, a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Preece, F.R.S. Electric lighting, he said, was flourishing in America much more than at home. There were probably 90,000 arc [illegible] every night in the States, and there [illegible] central stations working regularly, both [illegible] and with glow lamps. Contrasting the [illegible] illuminated avenues of New York with [illegible] dark streets of London, he stated that [illegible] evening of October 21 he drove from the [illegible] Hotel, New York, to the Cunard Wharf, [illegible] of about four miles, through streets [illegible] lighted by electricity. On the 30th [illegible] he drove from Euston to Waterloo [illegible] seeing a single electric light. He visited [illegible], Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, [illegible], Indianapolis, Boston, and New York, and [illegible] in each city the principal streets and warehouses, as well as stores and places of public resort, lighted by arc lamps. It was with arc lighting that the greatest advances had been made in the States. One manufacturer told him that he was turning out 80,000 carbons for arc lamps per month; another said that his output of plant was 50 arc lamps and three dynamos per day; and while he was present at a third factory an order was received for an electric lighting plant of 330 arc lamps requiring 14 24-light dynamo machines, intended for an installation to light up a park in the environs of Chicago. In that city the number of arc lamps installed had doubled, increasing from 1,000 to 2,000 during the past 12 months. More than one electric light company paid dividends to its shareholders, and all the manufacturers, as well as the lighting companies, seemed to be full of work. The principal systems in use were, for arc lamps—the Brush, the Weston, and the Thomson-Houston; but there were other arc systems, not so well known on this side of the Atlantic, such as the Hochhausen, the Van de Poel, the Western Electric, the Fuller, the Sperry, &c.; for glow lamps—the Edison and the Weston. Mentioning a considerable improvement which had been made in the Brush dynamo-machine, he gave some account of the Weston system, which, looked at from a mechanical point of view, struck him as being probably the best in use in the States. Of the Thomson-Houston system, unknown at present in England, and containing some considerable and ingenious novelties, he gave a more detailed account. The Hochhausen system was known in this country from its recent use at the Health Exhibition, where it was placed on a tall mast in the grounds. Visiting central stations in various towns he found 164 Thomson-Houston arc lamps alight in the public streets and shops in Montreal. The rate was 50 cents per lamp per night from dark to midnight, or over £35 per lamp per annum. At Philadelphia the Brush system, employing 1,200 horse-power, supplied electricity for nearly 1,000 lamps, for which £60 per lamp per annum was the charge. The Brush people had also two central stations at Boston, lighting up 816 arc lamps; in fact, there were few towns of any consequence in the State that did not possess central stations worked by the Brush Company, and probably there were 25,000 Brush arc lamps in use in the United States. At Chicago all the drives in the Lincoln-park were lighted by arc lamps with very good effect, especially on the unique drive skirting the shore of Lake Michigan. Other companies also and central stations in Chicago. He did not see in the States one single instance of street lighting by glow lamps. In every case arc lamps were used for this purpose, and they were usually fixed on much taller posts than in England. Although brilliant the effect was by no means perfect, and no effort seemed to be made to distribute the light uniformly, as had been done in England by Mr. Trotter. The price paid in New York was 70 cents per night or £50 per annum for each arc lamp; but a fine of about 6s. for each time any lamp was reported out was inflicted. Turning then to methods of incandescent lighting he remarked that these did not seem to have flourished so much as arc lighting, nor indeed had they been applied to private houses to the same extent as in England. The principal system in practical use was that of Edison. House lighting had been attacked principally by the Edison Company. They had a central station in New York, which was opened on the 3rd of September, 1882, and from that date to the time of Mr. Preece's visit there had been only two hours and a half stoppage, and that due solely to carelessness. There were 587 subscribers, using altogether 12,764 lamps, served day and night. The price charged was the same as that which would be paid if gas were supplied at 7s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet, the price of gas having now been reduced to 5s. 6d. The use of secondary batteries had not received so much attention as on this side of the water. No difficulty was found in determining by the Edison meters the charge to be made, the subscribers paying for the light they received and not for the current they used. These bottle-measurements were unquestionably accurate within one per cent. At present the electric light in England must be regarded as a luxury, and must be paid for as a luxury, but there was no reason why it should remain a luxury. Pointing out improvements in dynamos and lamps which had already effected a reduction of cost, he observed that there was still vast room for economy, and it was clear that the prices now required to make electric lighting pay would be brought down. Even now it was possible in England to make a system pay at the rate of a half penny per glow lamp per hour. In conclusion he spoke of the influence of electric street lighting upon the morality and safety of the public. The Chief of Police of New York had gone so far as to say that "every electric light erected means a policeman removed."

In a discussion which followed, Mr. Crompton gave reasons for believing that with regard to steam-engines, dynamos, and lamps, and consequent economy and efficiency, we had little to learn [illegible] supply of the current from central stations. Mr. Hammond, agreeing that in point of quality arc lighting was better done in England on the whole than in the United States, said the love of the electric light there was to be measured by the commercial instinct of the consumer. He believed that Mr. Edison had not put the electric light in his new house, nor had Mr. Brush lighted his home by electricity.

The Chairman, in closing the proceedings, pointed to the unfair conditions of an Act of Parliament as the true reason why electric lighting from a central source had not been developed in this country. The thing had been done with the express purpose of stopping the introduction of electric lighting from a central source, and only a strong expression of public opinion would remove this unreasonable obstacle to a great improvement.

NICE OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN.

THE scarcity of nice openings for young men is constantly deplored by parents and guardians. The young men themselves, when of a certain class have three fixed ideas. First, they would all like to be secretaries to somebody, or some Commission or some club. The labour is light, the title gentleman like and if the pay is not immense, it is "safe," like Master Harry East's "tizzy." Secondly, the ordinary young man thinks he could do "something in the Colonies." For this manly career he braces himself by hanging about music-halls and by adorning his room with photograph of actresses, marchionesses, and other ladies remarked for their beauty and accomplishments. Thirdly, the young man wishes to do "something "literary, dont you know." He is not of the sort that work away at poems, essays, stories, and send those to the hard-hearted editors of magazines. That kind of youth may not make the editor's life so pleasant to him that he, the editor, should greatly care to live. Still, the fervent boy who sends in songs and stories does do his best to qualify himself for the profession of letters. He works, he does not merely lounge. But we are thinking of the young man who, while expressing his readiness to instruct the public about everything, never really writes or reads anything. He only loafs on, in the hope that editors will divine his existence and call him forth from obscurity. For these large categories of the young we have discovered a truly magnificent opening in no more recondite a place than the columns of advertisement in the *Times*. Both they who would fain be literary and they that pine for a secretary's office have here a chance. It is thus that the modest advertisement of the practical philanthrophropist runs. Admire his disinterested benevolence, parents and guardians, and apply at once to this gentleman.

> LITERARY.—A gentleman, much engaged in literary work, has a VACANCY for a young Graduate of a University, or for a capable and intelligent youth with literary tastes who desires to become a writer for the press or an author. Diligence, reliability, and application to work are essential qualifications, and a good knowledge of modern languages and shorthand or willingness to learn the latter are desirable. The gentleman selected will be fully trained in secretarial duties, and a secretaryship may ultimately be obtained for him. Honorarium of 50 guineas the first year, and afterwards a salary according to qualifications. Premium from 210l. to 315l.

Applicants are referred to "Betta," but we omit the advertiser's address. Come, ye graduates of Universities, from lonely St. Andrew's and remote St. Bees, from lordly Cambridge and mediæval Oxford, and offer the kind gentleman your services. If none of you will see where your own interst lies, "a capable and intelligent youth" may step into this good thing, or, perhaps, failing that, "A Stout Boy is Wanted." You must have "reliability," however little you may think of the literary work of the "much engaged gentleman" who sues the term. If you know French, German, Patagonian, Russian, and Swahili, so much the better, and you must be ready to learn shorthand, though it does not seem likely that the kind gentleman means to teach you that accompli[illegible] Perhaps he is too much engaged in literary [illegible] "The happy being selected out of a crowd [illegible] men and Ireland scholars will be [illegible] tarial duties." Perhaps he will [illegible] speeches for his master in Parlia[illegible] have to [illegible] envelopes [illegible] of the [illegible] of labour [illegible] only a [illegible] to speak. [illegible] a honorarium [illegible] and afterwards [illegible] cations," which may [illegible] sum than fifty guineas. [illegible] secure those present and prosp[illegible] by paying a "premium of from 21[illegible] ly this is the calmest proposal we ever remember [illegible] have encountered, even in an advertisment [illegible] "Literary." The fortunate candidate will p[illegible] of which, in his first year, he gets back [illegible] after that is left to uncovenanted mercies a[illegible] chance that a secretaryship may ultimately [illegible] tained for him. All his "reliability" and k[illegible]dge of Elamite and Mesopotamian and dilig[illegible] shorthand he is allowed to present [illegible] considerable sum of money, to the ad[illegible] is cultivating the field of hum[illegible] a vengeance. [illegible] is, perhaps, not very curious [illegible] erary" advertisements often [illegible] one-sided advantages. A very large [illegible] ople are always wishing to enter on [illegible] needs they think, no equipment [illegible] their wits. Unluckily, editors [illegible] set any price at all on [illegible] neophytes complain [illegible] ism, and so forth [illegible] publishers [illegible] only the chance [illegible] hoping for [illegible] glory. [illegible] so little seems to be offered for so much. They sink money in moribund magazines; they believe in advertisers who will "introduce" them to publishers, as if any introduction but good work was needed. Perhaps some of these amateurs may even pay 315l. as a premium to a gentleman much engaged in literature.—*Saturday Review*.

MRS. WELDON AND DR. WINSLOW.

THE second trial of the action Weldon v. Winslow has just taken place before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, having occupied several days. It was an action in which Mrs. Weldon claimed to recover damages from Dr. Forbes Winslow in respect of attempts to confine her in his asylum at Hammer-smith as a lunatic. On the first trial the plaintiff was non-suited; but the court directed that there should be a new trial. Both the parties to the action conducted their cases in person.

Mrs. Weldon opened her case, and said that it divided itself into various heads—for instance, libel, wrongful entering her dwelling (Tavistock House), assault, and false imprisonment. The plaintiff detailed what took place on Sunday, the 14th of April, 1878. She said that on the morning of that day the defendant and Dr. Michell Winn, his father-in-law, called upon her professedly with the view of consulting her upon her mode of educating children; and that between 8 and 9 on the same evening, Dr. Rudderforth and Dr. Semple, the certifying doctors, came saying that they wished to continue the consultation about the education of children. Subsequently there were attempts to arrest her and carry her off to the defendants' asylum as a lunatic; but the police were sent for. The next day two women-keepers tried to take her and convey her away; but she escaped and barricaded herself in her room, and the police were again called in, and then the lunacy order was shewn. The people, however, were got out of the house, and she escaped from it; but for about a fortnight various attempts were made to arrest her, and she was hunted as if she had been a thief or an assassin. The statute required that in cases of lunacy the certifying doctors should separately examine the patient; but in this case this enactment had been only colourably complied with. They both came together; but towards the end of the interview one retired for some four or five minutes, leaving the other in the room with her, so that it might be said tha the had separately examined her. She submitted to his lordship that a lunatic asylum keeper had no right to go and fetch patients, but only to receive them when they were brought to him. In addition to this, the defendant had libelled her by writing: "I have been to Tavistock House this morning and have seen Mrs. Weldon. I think it my duty to inform you that it is imperative that immediate steps should be taken." He also reported to her husband that she had told him that she had received an invisible summons from the spirits to return to London from Paris; of the miraculous shower of stars in her room; that her dog lately dead contained the spirit of a man; that one of her little girls, aged 3, could earn £1,000 a year by her voice; that Gounod's mother was her guardian angel and that she had taken up her habitation in a white rabbit, and so on.

Mr. St. John Wontner, solicitor, was called by the plaintiff to describe the circumstances attending an interview which he had with her when the charge against the man Menier was pending. At the close of his evidence, Mrs. Weldon asked the judge if it was regular to say that Mr. Wontner had not spoken one word of truth. Mr. Justice Denman remarked that it certainly would not be regular. Mrs. Weldon retorted that Mr. Wontner's memory was as bad as that of some of the other witnesses, and she would not ask him any further questions.

Miss Gray, a friend of the plaintiff, deposed to what occurred on the occasion of the alleged assault, and Mr. Hirschfield, accountant and valuer, who frequently saw Mrs. Weldon, said it did not strike him that she was "queer."

Mrs. Weldon herself then went into the witness-box, and deposed to the visit of Drs. Winslow and Winn on the morning of Sunday, April 14th, 1878. They, she said, told stories, and she did the same, each trying to draw the other out. (Laughter.) In the evening Drs. Rudderforth and Semple came. The former asked her about her dog, and inquired if it had not the soul of a man. She replied that if it had not the soul of a man it ought to have. (Laughter.) They left after being with her about an hour. Witness then deposed to the subsequent attempts to arrest her.—In cross-examination by Dr. Winslow, Mrs. Weldon added that before April, 1878, she had never heard that her conduct had given rise to apprehensions on the part of her family or of her husband.

Dr. Winslow, addressing the jury for the defence, apologised for appearing in person, and explained that he had been exposed to so much litigation at the hands of Mrs. Weldon that he was unable any longer to bear the expense of employing counsel. On the 13th of April, 1878, Mr. Weldon, whom he had never seen nor heard of before, called upon him, and explained the nature of his wife's illness and her conduct, in consequence of which he said he was obliged to take refuge in the streets. On the strength of this statement by Mr. Weldon, it was arranged that Dr. Winn and himself should visit Mrs. Weldon at Tavistock House, on the following day. On entering the room on the Sunday afternoon they found Mrs. Weldon dressed rather peculiarly, and standing on a ladder dusting pictures. She conversed freely, and mention that she had been surrounded by a cloud of immortal stars on which were described the sufferings of Christ on the Cross; that when in France she was suddenly summoned to London by a miraculous voice; and that she had a dog which had the soul of a man. Returning home he wrote his report, and forwarded it to Mr. Weldon, accompanied by a letter stating that in his opinion, "immediate [illegible] that Mrs. Weldon should be taken care of by a lady companion, but Mr. Weldon considered such a plan impracticable, and asked if there was not an asylum in which she could be placed. What more natural than that, under such circumstances, he should state that he had an asylum of his own? Mr. Weldon thereupon directed that the necessary steps should be taken to have his wife placed in an asylum. After vainly invoking the aid of other medical men, he (Dr. Winslow) obtained the assistance of Drs. Rudderforth and Semple, who visited Mrs. Weldon and signed separate certificates as to her mental condition, while the husband signed the statement, and Sir Henry de Bathe the order of admission, as required by the lunacy law. He was not responsible for the lunacy law, but he maintained that, under the circumstances, he had narrated, he would have neglected his duty as a medical man if he had not endeavoured to remove Mrs. Weldon to an asylum, as he conscientiously believed that she required supervision. As was well known, however, the lady succeeded in escaping. Subsequently a correspondence was published in the medical papers on what had happened, and in reply to a direct challenge he gave his version of the affair. This letter Mrs. Weldon now complained of as libellous, but he contended that it was a privileged communication.

Dr. Winn said he inferred unsoundness of mind from Mrs. Weldon's delusions, her exalted ideas, and the disconnected manner in which she spoke.

Dr. Rudderforth said that in conversation Mrs. Weldon said among other things that after a shower of stars had fallen upon her, she saw an essay written by Christ, which would have taken her three months to read. She added that M. Gounod had formed a design to injure her throat and ruin her voice; and pointing to a cabinet, she said that that was her providential cabinet.—Cross-examined witness stated that his visit to Mrs. Weldon was conducted in the usual way.

Dr. Winslow then summed up, contending that his conduct throughout had been *bona-fide* and justifiable.

The Judge summed up the evidence at considerable length, holding that the question of malice practically applied to all the issues involved in the case.

The jury having retired for some time were, by their own request, further directed by the judge. On again returning they found a verdict for the defendant in reference to the alleged libel in the letter of April 14th, 1878. As to the libel in the *British Medical Journal*, they found for the plaintiff, assessing nominal damages. With regard to the assault they found for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £500. Mr. Justice Denman upon this finding, said that he should give judgment for the plaintiff, damages £500 and 1s., but stayed execution.

THE GERMANS IN WEST AFRICA.

THE new German Blue Book on West African affairs contains in all fourteen Despatches, [illegible] ing one from Mr. Scott, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, to Dr. Busch, which is dated August 29, 1884, and is as follows:—"I have the honour to inform you that I have received the following information from her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs regarding the relations between her Majesty's Government and the native Chiefs of the different towns and villages on the rivers of the Cameroon territory, and am charged to inform the Imperial Government thereof. Some years ago these Chieftains petitioned for her Majesty's protection, expressing an urgent wish to place themselves under British sovereignty. Petitions in this sense were handed in, amongst other Chieftains, by King Bele and King Aqua, on August 7, 1879, and November 6, 1881. In March, 1882, they were informed that the affair would be examined, and that they would receive further communications. Her Majesty's Consul in the district, who was then on leave, was, therefore, charged to inquire into the details, in order to enable him to decide. He visited the territory in November, 1882, and during his stay the natives of Bimbia also petitioned for annexation. In April, 1883, King Bele and King Aqua again wrote, saying. 'We cannot allow any other Government than the English to annex our land. We have of our free will invited the British Government to take our land under their protection, and we await almost daily the fulfilment of our wishes.' Circumstances prevented the return of her Majesty's Consul to the district till the month of May of the present year. He left with an order to accept under certain conditions the cession of the Cameroon territory, and also to put the territory of Ambas Bay, where for a long time there has been a British settlement, under the protection and surveillance of the British Crown."

Another of the Despatches is an order to the Prussian Minister at Hamburg to inquire of the Senates of the Hanse Towns as to their wishes concerning the protection or representation of German traffic in West Africa. The Minister replied that Bremen desires the appearance of a German war vessel on the African coast in order to inspire greater respect for the German flag among the inhabitants, who are often excited [illegible] German competition by French [illegible] It [illegible] suggested that it might be [illegible] to [illegible] Treaty with the inhabitants [illegible] interference with German trade [illegible] tions then go on to explain that the foundation of an extensive administration, involving numerous officials, and garrisons is not intended, and Dr. Nachtigal is instructed to turn his attention chiefly to Angra Pequena and the coast between the Niger Delta and the Gaboon River, especially opposite Fernando Po, going as far west of the mouth of the Cameroon River as possible. It is mentioned that the King of Little Popo had petitioned for a German protectorate in order to avoid British annexation. These instructions contain the fullest confirmation of the fact that Germany wishes to act in West Africa in complete agreement with France, and a later Despatch informs Count Hohenlohe in Paris of the willingness of the Imperial Government to cancel any part of Dr. Nachtigal's instructions clashing with French interests south of Little Batanga. Copies of Dr. Nachtigal's letters, telegrams, treaties, &c., are also given, and finally the Blue-book publishes the circular to the German representatives abroad, instructing them to inform the various Governments to whom they are accredited that Germany has taken under her protection; in the Togo territory, the harbours of Lome and Bagida; in the Biafra Bay district, Bimbia and the Island of Nicol, the Cameroon territory, Malimba, and the coast up to the northern part of Little Batanga, and the plantation of Eriby, and further south, the coast between Cape Frio and the Orange River, with the exception of Walfisch Bay. The acquisitions have been proclaimed by hoisting the Imperial war flag and erecting frontier posts.

THE END OF THE WHALLEY WILL CASE.

ONE of the most remarkable trials for forgery which has occurred of late years has recently concluded before Mr. Justice Stephen, at the Old Bailey, after having occupied the attention of the Jury for more than a week. It must be admitted that the history of the Whalley Will Case reads remarkably like a novel—say by Mrs. Henry Wood and would afford an excellent plot for such a work if the indispensable requisite of a heroine were only supplied. Mr. James Whalley, the old man over whose property so many people have been fighting, died at Leominster on the 7th of May, 1881, leaving behind him between fifty and sixty thousand pounds. He was a man of eccentric and strangely penurious habits, having lodged for the two years before his death in the house of a railway porter named Thomas and holding no intercourse with any of his relatives except two natural children, Henry and Emma Priestman. Immediately upon his death a will was put forward, by which he left five thousand pounds to his natural son, and all the rest to his landlord Thomas, who was appointed executor jointly with a Leominster wine merchant named Gunnell. The will was disputed by young Priestman and the testator's next-of-kin on the ground of incapacity and undue influence, and subsequently also on the ground, as alleged by Priestman, that Mr. Whalley had executed another will some weeks afterwards, about the beginning of April. When the cause came on to be tried a compromise was arrived at, under which Thomas took seventeen thousand pounds; and here under ordinary circumstances, the litigation would have ended. The spark which rekindled it was a very trifling incident. The rival parties returned to Leominster, and as young Priestman and his solicitor were driving past the house of Thomas a blue paper was waved, as if in derision, at the window. The April will, which was not forthcoming, was alleged to have been a "blue will," in contradistinction to the "white will" of March; and the rash defiance revived the belief of the Priestman party that a fraud had been practised. Inquiries were started, and eventually an action was brought to set aside the compromise on the ground of fraud. This was tried by Mr. Justice Manisty just a year ago. The jury in that action found that the allegations of fraud were true, and that the March will had in fact been forged by Thomas and his confederates. Thereupon the probate which had been granted of that document was revoked by the Court. The sequel of that verdict was the indictment at the Old Bailey for forgery of Thomas himself, his co-executor Gunnell, and an ex-solicitor's clerk named Nash; and a second jury have now convicted Nash and Thomas on that charge. The evidence against Gunnell was from the beginning slight in comparison, and his acquittal was quite in accordance with the tone of the summing-up of Mr. Justice Stephen. The exemplary sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude passed upon the other two is sufficient to indicate the exceptional character of the crime which was brought home to them.

Clear and indubitable as the evidence of that crime now is, it is practically certain that the law would never have reached the criminals but for their own indiscreet utterances after its perpetration. The witnesses to the forged will were the Prisoner Nash and a man called Rees, who gave evidence both at the action before Mr. Justice Manisty, and for the Crown on the trial which has just terminated. His story was a strange one in itself, and was corroborated in a manner still more strange. It appears that on the 21st of March, whilst old Whalley was lying ill he employed Thomas to write at his dictation a letter to his son Henry. The letter was written by Thomas in pencil, and under a trivial pretext as to the point being broken, he induced the old man to add his signature in ink. The paper so signed was never sent, but was taken downstairs, where the pencil marks were rubbed out, and a "will" written above the old man's signature by Nash, who had been a solicitor's clerk. Nash and Rees then added their signatures as witnesses, and were afterwards taken upstairs to see the sick man against whom they had just done so grievous a wrong. A fortnight or three weeks afterwards Mr. Whalley seems to have really [illegible] executors. This will was placed in a blue envelope, gummed down, and immediately the old man was dead. Thomas seems to have opened this by the steam of a kettle, taken out the will, and substituted the forged "white will" which he had ready. We may observe, in passing, that some idea of the minuteness of the investigation may be formed when it is stated that "expert" evidence was offered on the question whether the envelope bore traces of having been steamed open or not. Gunnell then took possession of the will, proved it and gave evidence in support of its validity on the trial of the action. It will be seen that the primary testimony that a forgery had been committed was that of an accomplice, but there was ample corroboration. Not only Rees, but Nash, the other attesting witness, had been for a long time vacillating between the two sides, and the latter had actually at one time admitted the forgery, as detailed above, to the solicitor acting for young Priestman. The thieves had, in fact, been fighting over their plunder, each thinking of himself, and threatening to sink the ship if he were not satisfied.

And whatever might be thought of Rees and Nash, the credibility of another piece of evidence which was laid before the Jury could hardly be shaken. The forged will itself was produced, and bore evident signs, still visible even to the naked eye, of the pencil marks which had been rubbed out. Experts were called to prove the curious facts that time will often restore traces of black lead which it has been attempted to erase. The action of the india-rubber, it seems, is simply to roughen and alter the surface of the paper, and the natural elasticity of the filaments tends to re-arrange them in their old position. It is certain, at any rate, that pencil marks are now visible on the "white will;" and experts, who have examined it microscopically, declare that they can recognise words, and words in the handwriting of Thomas. The Jury saw it for themselves, and, no doubt, formed their own opinion on it. There was also other evidence, altogether outside the will itself, which strongly tended to show its spurious character. Letters of Mr. Whalley's were put in, showing that at the very time he was supposed to have made it he was contemplating arrangements to transfer a large part of his property to his son, and to leave the bulk of his estate to him at his death, with legacies of ten thousand pounds to two brothers of whom he had not heard for many years. Ten days before the date of the supposed will his son visited him, and was told of his intentions. Early in April the inquiries as to his brothers which Mr. Whalley had set on foot ended in his learning that they were dead; and young Priestman swore that on the 17th of April, when he again visited his father, the old man showed him the "blue will," which he had made in consequence of this intelligence. More important than all was a letter written by the old man on the 19th of April to Emma Priestman, his daughter, with whom he had quarrelled for reasons which need not be discussed here. This letter specifically stated that her father had left the whole of his property to Henry Priestman, and was absolutely inconsistent with his having made a will three weeks before, under which everything but a legacy of five thousand pounds went to strangers. The Jury asked for this letter when they retired, nor can it be doubted that it was one of the hinges on which the case turned. It was attempted for the defence to contend that this letter, and also the pencil marks on the will, were fraudulent concoctions of Priestman and his solicitor, Mr. Turner, who had, it appears, some short opportunity of tampering with the will after it had passed into official keeping. These were the main features of the case, which involve the use of Gunnell's name so little that his acquittal is not to be wondered at. As we have said, there was little to show his guilty knowledge, except his own incautious utterances; and the jury have mercifully regarded these as the words of a coarse, silly braggart, rather than a criminal. The conviction of Thomas and Nash was a foregone conclusion from the beginning.—*Standard*.

THIEVES AT SUPPER.

WHAT is known as the "Thieves' Supper" was held on December 2 at the Mission Chapel in Little Wild-street, Drury-lane. The chair was taken by Mr. Justice North, who was supported by the Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Holland, and several of the governors and chaplains of the metropolitan prisons. The guests of the evening, numbering between 200 and 300, after having been entertained to a substantial meat supper, assembled in the chapel, which was profusely decorated. The majority of the discharged prisoners had smartened themselves up, and many looked highly respectable while the small proportion of a disreputable appearance conducted themselves with propriety. The work of the Mission, in endeavouring to rescue from and prevent a relapse into crime during the past year has been successful so far as numbers are concerned, but it is in debt, and £1,000 is the lowest estimate of what is required for continuing the same course of labour through next summer. [illegible] the superintendent of the Mission, [illegible] 20 the last year had shown a rapid advance [illegible] free breakfasts were provided for the discharged prisoners from Coldbath-fields, Hollow[illegible] and [illegible]dsworth. [illegible] 16,7[illegible] prisons, [illegible] Mission, and [illegible] In that [illegible] 103 by [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible] with Mr. Jus[illegible] declared the police [illegible] when they [illegible] openly. [illegible] abstain from [illegible] nine cases [illegible] importance of [illegible] Lord Mayor, [illegible] being done [illegible] that he [illegible] for fur[illegible] made to [illegible] a state[illegible] that it [illegible] he was

THACKERAY'S AUTOGRAPHS.

THE art of imitating other people's handwritings is no doubt fascinating for its own sake, as well as not unfrequently a source of considerable profit. In its ordinary commercial applications it is naturally objectionable to bankers and sometimes to the widow and orphan. The vulgar forger, however, is like a parasitical insect—one of the regular evils of life which we can anticipate and guard against. When we catch him we crack him and need say no more about it. At times, however, a man applies talents which might have won thousands in the City to a less profitable but less dangerous trade. Instead of forging notes he forges saleable documents. Mr. James Payn is at this moment doing his best to remind the public of one famous case of this kind. All Shakspearian students know what an amount of trouble has been given at a much later period by a skilful fabrication of apparently historical papers. It is a curious psychological problem to account for such an application of great knowledge and industry when there is so little prospect of compensation in any form, even if detection should be escaped. There is no such difficulty in accounting for a petty branch of the trade which seems to flourish, and which certainly requires, as we shall see, little beyond manual dexterity. Collectors of autographs are aware in a general way that they do not always get genuine articles. A few facts which happen to have come under our notice in regard to one particular author in whose manuscripts we have taken an interest may put some people on their guard, and are a curious illustration of the present state of an obscure occupation—fitted for the many young gentlemen who can read and write, but have a difficulty about entering overcrowded professions.

Thackeray, as our readers probably know, wrote a remarkably beautiful, regular, and characteristic hand. Perhaps its regularity makes forgery the more interesting. At any rate, during the last few years some person (or persons) has acquired the art of reproducing this hand with considerable closeness. One difficulty, however, must have immediately presented itself in the way of turning his talents to account. Though it is comparatively easy to write Thackeray's hand, it is not altogether so easy to reproduce his style. The artist (if we may assume his identity) first evaded this by a simple device. He copied one of Thackeray's short essays, and sold the copy as the original MS. Here, however, he came into awkward collision with facts. It happened that the original MS. was in safe hands, and that its authenticity could be established beyond a doubt. The purchaser of the sham judiciously applied in the proper quarter, and the imposition was exposed. From fear, perhaps, of a similar difficulty, our artist next resolved upon the composition of an original letter. His first experiment, however, showed a simplicity which yet did not, strange as it may appear, defeat its purpose. He took the first piece of literature which came to hand and copied it out, being apparently of opinion that what one author had written for one purpose might be written by any author for any purpose. The result was a remarkable letter from Thackeray to the following effect:—

> DEAR JOHN,—The Normans were particularly fond of hunting, and William took so much delight in this sport that he formed a hunting-ground for himself, called the New Forest, near his favourite residence at Winchester. Severe forest-laws were introduced, from which the game-laws of the present day had their origin.—Yours affectionately,
>
> W. M. THACKERAY.

This remarkable specimen of Thackeray's graceful epistolary style, plunging *in medias res* and out again with such careless felicity, found a purchaser. Perhaps, however, the artist had reason to think that the internal evidence was not so convincing as it might be, or that the composition was defective in interest. He accordingly went a little further afield. Another letter of Thackeray's presently turned up, which ran somewhat as follows:—

> DEAR THOMAS,—There is certainly an interest and a charm about old London, its crowded busy streets, its ancient churches and buildings, and narrow lanes and passages, with quaint names, of which we dwellers in the stucco suburbs have no conception. There is the river, with its wondrous freight, and the busy docks, where stores of strange goods are lying, that bewilder one as one gazes.—Yours ever,
>
> W. M. THACKERAY.

Now, although there was a certain abruptness about the sentences so tacked on to the beginning and end, the style had something of the true Thackeray flavour. The proprietor rejoiced in his possession of this characteristic fragment until one day, he found the very same words in an article republished from the *Cornhill* by Thackeray's daughter. He puzzled over the problem thus presented. Had the daughter appropriated the father's writing; or the father composed letters by copying a bit from his daughter? The solution of this difficulty was discovered by a proper application, showing that our artist had so far profited by experience as to appropriate at least a piece of work such as Thackeray might himself have composed. He had, however, now to reflect that even the most eminent authors may be expected when they are writing letters to do something else than fasten a "Dear Sir" and a "W. M. T." to the end and beginning of a miscellaneous fragment of reflection. He boldly proceeded in due time to compose such letters as commended themselves to his intelligence. Thackeray, he reflected, was a humourist and an editor. Obviously, therefore, he would occasionally write something funny, and at times would give good advice to a brother author. A series of letters was accordingly manufactured, some of which had the honour of appearing—without a hint of any doubts of their authenticity—in a journal which, whatever faults it may have, is not excessively stern in its rejection of hitherto unedited materials. In one of these funny letters, Thackeray wrote to a friend who was suffering under some eye disease; he recommended his correspondent to have his eyes taken out, well washed, and put back again, adding that if they were turned inwards they would command a good view of the patient's internal economy. The letter of advice to an author was of such a kind as it is not impossible to suppose that the artist might have himself received from some much-tried editor. It was a sharp recommendation to the supposed correspondent to give up writing, and look out for a place as light porter. This letter, it may be noticed, was sufficiently passable to excite comments in other quarters and a disparaging comparison of Thackeray's temper as an editor with that of Dickens. The appearance of the letters, however, was presently followed by a letter from Mrs. Ritchie. She did not recognize her father's style. Indeed, she thought it surprising that other people should not be struck by the difference between these compositions and her father's known writing. Though pestered, as [illegible]rs, has told the world, by unreasonable contrib[illegible] though he was not simply brutal in his replies; and [illegible] sense of he is generally admitted to have had so[illegible] schoolboy humour, he was not given to boister[illegible] be able to buffoonery. Careful critics profess [illegible] playful writing, discover a certain refinement in hi[illegible] [illegible]usness about bad which is not evident in this face[illegible] public is suspicious eyes. However, an intelligent [illegible] nal evidence. Critics of mere arguments from in[illegible] might attribute the disagree, and some pe[illegible] eyes to the author of *The* facetiousness about [illegible] *Vanity Fair*. Luckily the *Snob Papers* an[illegible] committed an oversight. The ingenious artist [illegible]ed; the dates were inconsistent letters were [illegible] facts; and one in particular was with histori[illegible] dated "[illegible]nsington, W., 1849," a period at which the po[illegible] districts were not as yet in existence. The [illegible]act was decisive even to the bluntest of perceptions.

We need hardly point the moral of this little story. The artist has evidently improved with time. He may attain an even higher pitch of skill. He may copy a letter from some one capable of writing a style not impossible for Thackeray, and he may avoid the little blunders to which attention has been publicly called. The manual part of his work shows some skill, and it might be difficult to disprove the letters on that ground alone. Some literary resurrection-man may hereafter come into possession of such documents, and publish them after the precedent of the letters attributed to Shelley. It is bad enough very often to have the genuine letters of a great man published: but at least it is desirable to guard against spurious imitations of professional forgers. Only the other day an illustration was given in the life of Mr. Whittier of the kind of legend which may pass current amongst the stupid part of the public. A circumstantial story of how Thackeray fuddled himself at his club in company with Whittier (whom, as it happens, he had never seen, and who has never been in England) has, it seems, been going the rounds of the American press. The story was repeated only to show its utter impossibility; but such stories may be circulated by the unscrupulous penny-a-liner without the contradiction. When *Jane Eyre* was a new book, one of our most eminent Reviews did not scruple to give currency to the impossible story that its author was a discarded governess of Thackeray's who had stood for Becky Sharpe, and revenged herself by a portrait of Thackeray as Rochester. The smallest knowledge of the facts suffiaces, of course, to destroy such fictions for all intelligent readers. They show, however, how rapidly a legendary halo of fiction grows up round any eminent name; and though, happily, the forger is seldom clever enough to be armed at all points, we can only say that the most absurd fictions are finally exploded. If a man has the luck to tell a probable tale it may thrive for a long time; indeed, every one who has looked into the anecdote literature about great men of remoter periods knows that a presumption is against the truth of any anecdote not resting upon indisputable first-hand evidence. Shakspeare has been accused of drunkenness as well as Thackeray, and we cannot now cross-examine the witnesses or test their means of information. If our opportunities for investigation are now greater so is the appetite for scandal: and it looks as if there would be room for a Society for the preservation of established reputations as well as of ancient buildings if the flood of libellous inventions is to be kept within bounds.—*Saturday Review*.

ORIENTAL BRASS-WORK.

THE trays usually called Algerine are always beaten out on thin brass, not useful in a domestic sense, being apt to "wobble" when a weight is carried on them, but their colour being peculiarly golden, as decorations they are perfect. They are ornamented with many pointed stars of varieties of the double triangle. They generally present a mosque, often a ship, a crescent and star, or one of the varieties of the conventional sign known as the hand of Mohammed. They are never made now in Algiers; the only brasswork known there resembles that from Tangier—patterns cut out in low relief. Some very handsome trays of this latter sort can be purchased, and inscriptions or mottoes made to order; they are more expensive than the others. Women and children in Damascus are much employed in re-stamping old trays from which the patterns have become effaced by long use—this being probably not thought such important work as the making new ones, a task reserved for men. Thus I have seen an old Venetian platter preserving the familiar twisted rope and embossed centre, but with all the rest of the surface incised in flat Damascus work: the conventional lozenge could still be seen at the back. This was a most unnecessary waste of labour on the part of the Damascus workmen, as Venetian platters, though riddled with holes like a sieve when held up to the light, are still cherished as priceless bits of colour. The inscriptions on Venetian platters are unfortunately often (like those on Eastern work) so degraded as to be incomprehensible even to the experts of the British Museum. One example I know, a so-called Turkish tray, is made of thick brass, worked in flowing designs of low relief, and was doubtless at one time decorated with colour.—*Magazine of Art*.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME ONE AND ALL TO WITNESS OUR
GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
BLACK SHEEP OR SOCIAL PESTS,
A popular Gujerati Play.
BY NANABHAI R. RANINA, Esq.
ON SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1884.
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
Opposite the Crawford Market.
⁂ Please secure your seats in time.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a RANGE of SHOPS at Colaba. For particulars apply at the Company's office in Bruce Lane, Fort.
K. R. CAMA, Secretary
The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.
Bombay, 26th Dec., 1884.

S. S. "TEVIOT" has arrived from LONDON and is DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING at our counter, guarantee and to take delivery of their cargo without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees. Cases of matches are landed at the Dock quay at the risk of consignees. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor, Captain Dixon, in presence of the Captain before remove from the Dock premises and before the s. s. "Teviot" leaves.
All CLAIMS for shortages, &c., should be presented before the steamer's departure, and no CLAIMS will be paid unless they are signed by the Captain.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1884. Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the Grant-road Station, lately in the occupation of Mr. H. C. Borel. Rent, Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the Grant-road station, now in the occupation of M. Shaw. Rent, only Rs. 70. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Grant-road, opposite to the Grant-road Station, lately in the occupation of Mr. Hawkins. Rent, Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE.

SUPERIOR to any other in the market in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.

	Rs.	
Per case of six	2	4
Wickered Bottles, ½ pint	1	8
Pint	2	12
Quart	5	0
Fancy Stoppered Bottle	1	0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
VALENTINE'S
MEAT JUICE
Per pot, Rs. 3-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE.
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL,
PLEASANT TO APPLY & PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL
[illegible] USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS

Is composed of the choicest Aromatic Herbs, Healing Gums, Balsams and Vegetable Oils. Is well-known for its miraculous power in rising the bed-ridden, Crippled, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, divesting the system of all suffering from pain, inflammation, and weakness, curing in a few days the sickness and disease of months and years, giving instantaneous Ease and Comfort in all ordinary pains and aches, either internal or external, all cramps, spasms, congestions, etc.
It Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders and Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM the 1st January, 1885, money orders will be issued in India for payment in any of the following British Colonies and possessions :—

Newfoundland.
Bermuda Island.
Falkland Islands.

South and West Africa……
- Cape Colony.
- Gambia.
- Gold Coast.
- Lagos.
- Natal.
- St. Helena.
- Seychelles.
- Sierra Leone.

West Indies……
- Antigua.
- Bahamas.
- Barbadoes.
- British Guiana.
- Dominica.
- Grenada.
- Honduras (British.)
- Jamaica.
- Montserrat.
- Nevis.
- St. Kitts.
- St. Lucia.
- St. Vincent.
- Tobago.
- Trinidad.
- Turk's Islands.

Cyprus.
North Borneo.

2. The conditions under which money orders for payment in any of the above-named Colonies or possessions will be issued are the same as those laid down in the Indian Postal Guide for money order payable in the United Kingdom. The amount of each order may not exceed £1.

3. The rates of commission payable by remitters in India on money orders drawn upon any of the countries or the places named will be the same as on money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, viz. :—

On sums not exceeding £2 Sterling …… 0 4
On sums exceeding £2, but not exceeding £5 .. 0 8
" " £5 " " £7 .. 12
" " £7 " " £10 .. 1 0

4. In addition to the above rates, a further commission will be deducted from the amount of the orders by the London Post Office before payment is made in any of the countries or places named. This further commission, which is charged for the service of forwarding the money orders, will be at the following rates :—

On sums not exceeding £2 Sterling in value .. 3d.
" exceeding £2, but not exceeding £5 in value, 6d.
" " £5 " " £7 .. 9d.
" " £7 " " £10 .. 1 shilling.

A similar deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the value of money orders that may be received for payment in India from any of the Colonies or places referred to.

5. With effect from the same date, the rate of commission chargeable upon money orders drawn on the United States of America will be reduced from 3 per cent. the rate now in force, to the rates mentioned above, and the exchange of money orders with the United States will be assimilated in all respects to that with the countries and places enumerated in the first para. of this Notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, 19th December, 1884.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

[illegible] COOPER, MADON and Co.
branch Establishment East-street Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

MARKETS closed for the Christmas Holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th December as compared with that for the 16th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 16. Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,298	4	4	41,59,271	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,72,53,078	5	7	1,64,67,591	0	11
Other Deposits	2,98,43,443	14	9	2,96,86,492	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,54,614	6	11	2,51,211	11	2
Sundries	15,96,017	9	11	16,63,040	15	4
Rs.	7,31,34,510	9	6	7,22,07,307	6	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	67,97,798	0	0	62,06,328	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	37,29,305	0	0	37,31,055	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	91,43,202	12	10	93,61,935	8	6
Credits on do.	84,79,919	5	11	99,58,781	2	7
Bills Discounted	1,61,37,041	15	5	1,60,49,396	8	2
Balances with other Banks	5,70,882	7	11	5,03,176	5	11
Bullion	28,105	4	5	27,389	2	5
Dead Stock	11,39,267	1	8	11,89,101	10	9
Stamps	8,321	5	0	7,636	14	0
Sundries	6,63,991	12	9	6,64,043	1	10
Cash at Head Office	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. at Branches	1,48,86,899	0	2	1,50,07,379	13	5
Rs.	7,31,34,510	9	6	7,22,07,307	6	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Ireland, 973 tons, Captain R. Roberts, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, 2,634 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain W. A. Sanderman, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Calcutta, (7th Dec.), with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Berenice, 1,704 tons, Captain G. B. Verona, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Trieste (1st December), with a general cargo, and 36 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Revd. Mr. Koeusgan, and 62 deck passengers.

THE steamer Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain A. Burgess, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Cardiff, (29th November), with a cargo of 3,020 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 11 chests opium, 27 horses, and 89 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour, on the 25th instant, from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 218 chests opium, 24 horses, and 182 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ashly Brook, 1,925 tons, Captain C. G. Farquar, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Cardiff (25th November), with a cargo of 3,041 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice, from Trieste, on the 25th inst., at daybreak :—Baron and Baroness von Malchin, Count De Castillo, Mr. Melgar, Col. Boileau, Major and Mrs. Oldham, two Misses Oldham, Capt. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Huebner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Oswans, Mr. Rautenberg, Mr. Schulmann, Mr. H. E. Gatke, Mr. E. Janni, Mr. Jones, Rev. Swan, Rev. Wallenstein, Rev. Sindworth, Rev. Ekholm, Rev. F. Rocco, Mr. Li-Fung-chu. From Aden—30 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain G. Scrivener, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Dr. and Mrs. Power and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and infant. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins and Miss Rawlins.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	H. M. S. Malabar	Harris	Portsmouth, Nov. 27
	Berenice (s)	Verona	Trieste, Dec. 1.
	Scindia (s)	Sanderman	Calcutta, Dec. 7.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Bussorah, Dec. 10.
	Ashly Brook (s)	Farquar	Cardiff, Nov. 25.
26	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Cardiff, Nov. 29.
	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Nerbudda (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, &c.
26	Commilla (s)	Macfadyen	Kurrachee, &c.
	Clan Macarthur (s)	Rule	Liverpool.
	Gwalior (s)	Harris	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Hydaspes, Scrivener, to China, &c.
Barque Ireland, Roberts, Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Simla, to Persian Gulf.
" Baghdad, to Zanzibar.
" [illegible]
" Berenice, to China &c.
" Scindia, to Rangoon &c.
Brig Amizade, to Mozambique and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
22	Cyprus	Walker	Bombay, Oct. 7.
	Main	Hunt	Port Glasgow, Sept. 6.
	Seaforth	Griffiths	Liverpool, Sept. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Ship Alexandra.
Dec. 22.—Steamer Capelle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
21	Tibre (s)	Colombo.
	Navarino (s)	London.
	Thames (s)	London.
	Secundra (s)	Bombay.
	C. Macpherson (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	China (s)	Bombay.
	Tenasserim (s)	Rangoon.
	Secundra (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—10 bales paper, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—23 packages earthenware, Jaffer Somjee.
Merton Hall s—24 boxes tinned plates, Tyebally Abdoolally ; 150 cases copper sheets and 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 6 packages provisions, Bolton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—4 cases photographic apparatus, Shapoorjee Hormusjee ; 2 packages straw boards, M. M. Mody and Co.
Peshawar s—15 cases printing materials, G. Claridge and Co.
Hydaspes s—136 packages provisions, medicines &c., Treacher and Co ; 82 packages provisions, &c., Bolton and Co ; 72 cases oilman-stores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 7 cases books, Cooper Madon and Co ; 18 packages ham, bacon, cheese &c., Green and Read ; 1 case books, Shawakshaw Hormusjee ; 16 cases books, stationery, &c., Thacker and Co ; 7 cases colors, Rahimtoola Noor.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Giava s—35 cases corks, Pallonjee Heerjee and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Merton Hall—s 20 packages clocks, Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—20 cases glassware, Hajee Dada Abd

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 25.

Harris, Col, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Willis, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Wray, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Boileau, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 26.

James, Lieut-Col, Grenadiers, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 25.

Browne, Captain, R A, on duty, to Calcutta.
Bayley, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Sartorius, Lieut-Col, 21st Bombay N I, on leave, to Matheran.

DECEMBER 26.

Clifford, Lieut-Col, Bengal Transport Dept, on leave, to England.
McClellan, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Muttra.
Hogg, Lieut-Col, Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 27.

A special train will start from Boree-bunder station, at 6 a.m., (Bombay time) and from Byculla at 6-15 a.m., on Monday next, the 29th inst., for the purpose of conveying the Bombay Volunteers to Bhandoop. The return train will start from Bhandoop at 1-26 p.m. All ball ammunition must be removed from the pouches. Members should be at the Boree-bunder station not later than 5-30 a.m., and those at Byculla station at 5-45 a.m. White uniform to be worn : those not in possession of the White are requested to turn out in Red.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut J C Holway, of the 1st Battn Lin Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 7th N I, 27th Feb 1882.

Lieut C W Jacob, 1st Bn Worc Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C with effect from 16th Dec 1884.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut G D Atkinson, of the 1st Battalion R Fusiliers, Offg Sqdn Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, 16th Oct 1882.

Sub-Condr M Phelan, Unattached List, Commissariat Dept, is remanded to the Infantry Branch of H M's Service in the rank of Sergt, with effect from 25th Nov 1884.

Col R Mallaby, S C is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

The services of Col G A Laughton, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Col G A Laughton, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Lieut R C G Mayne, S C, 21st Dec 1884.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 19th Dec. 1884 :—Lieut-Col F J S Adam, S C, 2nd in Comd, 25th Regt N L I, to be Depy Qr-Mr-Genl, vice Col B H Pottinger, whose tenure of the appointment expired on the 18th Dec. 1884.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 19th Dec 1884 :—Lieut W St L Chase, V C, S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 28th N I, (offg Depy Asst Qr-mr-Genl, Quetta dist and Depy Assistant Qr-mr-Genl, Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force), to be Depy Assist Qr-mr-Genl vice Major H Meiliss, appointed Assist Qr-mr-General.

The tenure of Lieut Chase's appointment on the Staff will have effect from the 11th Dec 1882, the date on which he commenced to draw full staff pay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and forty-nine days on private affairs :—Col C M Griffith, S C, Depy Assist Commy Genl, second class, for Transport.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Major B G Humfrey, S C, and Condr A Banks, P W D.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Capt M Mayne, S C, seventy-five days, private affairs :—Hon Lieut J Burchell, Ord Dept three months, medical certificate ; and Condr J Buchanan, Ord Dept, three months, medical certificate.

Sub-Assist Apothy C A Pruce, is granted temporary rank of Assist Apothy, second class, for the following periods while in medical charge of various parties of troops and invalids, viz, from 13th to 18th, 21st and 22nd Oct and 8th to 10th Nov 1884.

Bombay Vol R C—The following appointment is made :—Mr R Redfern to be Lieut.

Bombay Vol R C—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—Capt T J Blissett.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 18th Dec 1884 :—

24th N I—Color Havaldar Vishnoo Chipkur to be Jamadar vice Suckojeerao Mohitay, deceased.

The following promotion is ordered in the Commt dept :—In succession to Sub-Condr M Phelan, remanded for misconduct, to have effect from 29th Nov 1884—Serjt and Actg Sub-Condr J M Smith to be Sub-Condr.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Capt W I LeBreton, S C, 23rd Dec 1884.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, dated 19th Dec 1884, is republished :—Rewards.—Order of British India—The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the 9th Sept 1884 :—

Bombay.—To the 1st class with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.—Subadar Major Ittoo Bagweh, Bahadur, 4th N I vice pensioned Ressaldar Ahmed Ali Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased. To the 2nd class with the title of Bahadur.—Subadar Major Govind Gaicowar, Sappers and Miners, vice Subedar Major Ittoo Bagweh, Bahadur, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C Kirk, M A, Chaplain of Rajkot, offg at Baroda, was granted privilege leave for one month from the 25th Nov 1884.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shivram Shitaram Wagle, second class Subordinate Judge of Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the second class Subordinate Judge's Courts at Rahuri and Parner in the same dist from the 29th Oct to the 3rd Dec 1884, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to attach Mr J E Penton, substantive pro tem Police Probationer, to the dist Supt of Police, Karachi, till further orders.

Azam Nitiaram Ratanram, Actg First Karkun of Mandvi Taluka in the dist of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Surat.

Rao Saheb Shripad Govind Joisi, Actg Mamlatdar of Taluka Honavar in the dist of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the dist of Kanara.

Major J M Madden, Cant Magte of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 3rd Jan 1885.

Mr Rahimtula M Sayani is apptd to be Supdt of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side only.

Azam Gopal Govind, Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Barsi in the Sholapur-Bijapur dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 8th Oct to the 4th Nov 1884, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge at Saundatti in the Belgaum dist, is transferred to Chikodi in the same dist.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar, second class, third grade, Subordinate judge at Chikodi in the Belgaum dist, is transferred to Saundatti in the same dist.

Mr Balwant Dadorao Kasture, Inamdar, residing at Tasgaon, is appointed to be an additional Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Satara Taluka in the Satara dist.

The above appointment is made with effect until the 31st July 1885.

Capt D W H Sealy resumed charge of the office of Cant Magte at Aden on the 3rd inst.

Mr C A B Beatty, Assist dist Supt of Police, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date in Jan next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Purshotam Sakharam Patankar, substantive pro tem. Head Karkun of Taluka Shirpur in the dist of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Khandesh.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Rewashankar A Bhatt and Rao Saheb Ganpatram G Shastri respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr Broach Sub-divn on the 8th inst.

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, [illegible] Probationer under the Native Civil Service Rules.

Mr G A Hight, Depy Conservr of Forests, third grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days from 26th Dec 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr W W Loch, C S to act as Collr and Magte of the dist of Thanal and dist Registrar and Political Agent, Thana, from the date of the departure of Mr W A East, C S, until relieved. Mr W B Mullock, C S, to be on special duty to prepare the report of the Factory Commission ; and on the completion of that duty to act as Collr and Magte of the dist of Surat and dist Registrar and Agent for the Govr, Surat, during the absence of Mr A Keyser, C S, or till further orders.

Mr W P Symonds, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr A E Hight, Assist Engr, first Grade, is allowed special leave for three months on urgent private affairs.

Mr C G O'Connor, substantive protem first grade Inspr of Police, G I P Railway, is confirmed in that grade vice Mr. Austin, promoted.

Messrs H W J Bagnell and W C Rand, Supernumerary Assists to the Collr of Satara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Patan Taluka of that Dist on the 8th inst.

Mr D Smith, sixth grade, Inspr of Police in the Ahmednuggur dist, to be substantive pro tem. fifth grade Inspr of Police, with effect from the 1st inst.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Mr G Prideaux Millet, Assist Conser of Forests, reported himself for duty to the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, on the 5th Decr 1884.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs.	a.	p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)				
Large	5	2	0	0
Small	3	[illegible]	0	
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	3	0	14	0
Medium	2	0	12	
Small	1½	0	8	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	2	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	4	
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	4	0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	3	0
Small	2	0	18	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicat)				
Large	4	1	12	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1	12	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1	10	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	2	0	12	0
Small	1	0	5	0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0	13	0
SAND PASS	1	0	8	0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0	10	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0	10	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0	10	0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS	2	0	10	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE	2	0	10	0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY	2	0	10	0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	0	8	0

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Price &c &c &c
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

INGLE—November 27, at Rathgar, Dublin, the wife of Arthur F. Ingle, Postal Dept., of a daughter.

STEELE—BALFOUR—December 23, at the Mission Church, Shahawadi, Ahmedabad, by the Rev. Geo. P. Taylor, B.D., and the Rev. J. Shillidy, M.A., the Rev. John F. Steele, M.A., Anand, to Margaret Grace, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. G. Balfour, Free New North Church, Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—December 14, at Budderpore, the wife of W. Lyon Clark, of a son.

MANN—December 13, at Rangamati, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of Alexander Mann, Nonoi Tea Co. Ld., of a daughter.

MACARTNEY—December 19, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain J. M. Macartney, the Dorsetshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BIVAR—WINGROVE—December 8, at All Saints Church, Shillong, by the Rev. H. C. Spring, Charles Stuart, eldest son of General Bivar, to Lucy Annette Jane, eldest daughter of C. J. Wingrove, Esq., of Gauhati.

DEATHS.

JUNIOR—December 16, at Cuttack, John Arthur, fifth son of J. M. Junior, Sub.-Engineer, D. P. W., Irrigation Branch, aged 4 years 2 months and 22 days.

STRACHAN—December 21, at Dinapore, at her residence, Catherine Strachan, wife of the late Christopher Strachan, of Tirhoot.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884.

THE members of the Indian Association appear to have taken to heart the Scottish maxim, to ask for a gown of gold, in order to get the sleeve of one. The deputation from that body which waited on the Viceroy on Christmas Eve, presented an address which set forth everything the heart of an ardent reformer could desire, and urged His Excellency to proceed to do the needful without unnecessary delay. The list of measures which were pressed upon the new Governor-General's attention may be seen in the long telegram we publish this morning. Everything, from the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils to the repeal of the Arms Act, and the admission of natives into the Volunteer Corps, will be found in it. Nothing is omitted ; not even the re-opening of the famous compromise in regard to the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act. If the deputation imagined that Lord Dufferin would accept a programme of this kind within a few hours of his arrival in Calcutta, they must be very sanguine people. Perhaps their object was simply to put in evidence the platform which they would like to see adopted. Whether it be wise in domestic politics, any more than in foreign, to begin with an ultimatum, is open to doubt. But this is, after a fashion, a free [illegible]ntry, and the Indian Association need n[illegible] share other people's doubts. Perhaps H[illegible] Excellency's opening words in reply to t[illegible] all-embrac[illegible] address, may have created a misgiving as [illegible] the practical wisdom of the course they ha[illegible] taken, probably after due consideration. "T[illegible] members of the deputation," said Lord Duffer[illegible] "will readily understand that at the v[illegible] outset of my administrative career it wou[illegible] be most improper to attempt to give any ind[illegible]tion of my views with reference to the subject[illegible] touched upon in the address." His Excellency o[illegible] blade when making this direct thrust, declaring to the deputation that it was his duty to listen and learn, and place himself in communication with all that is most distinguished in the various sections of their society, to qualify him for grappling hereafter with the very difficult problems to wh[illegible] they invited his attention. However, if [illegible] did not secure the gown of gold, they [illegible] the sleeve of it, in the shape of a [illegible] distinct cordial assurance that His Exc[illegible] would watch over and foster the sche[illegible] local self-government to which Lord [illegible] gave such an impetus. That sch[illegible] declared to be in his opinion [illegible] confer benefits alike on the [illegible] on all classes of Her M[illegible] concluding sentenc[illegible] like the first [illegible] evidently filled his lordship's experienced mind at being suddenly invited to declare his views and intentions on all manner of questions, any one of which would be sufficient to raise controversies that would not soon be lulled. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

THE reports that reach us from Mandalay reveal a state of affairs scarcely the more tolerable because it has for years been familiar. The rumour that Bhamo has been sacked and burnt by the Kachins is probable enough, though it is only a rumour. It is as natural for the Kachins to come down in their hordes upon the relatively peaceful plains of Upper Burmah as it is, for instance, for the citizens of the Transvaal Republic to raid [illegible] the territory of Montsioa or Mankoroane. [illegible] rather more than half-savage people are scattered along the northern frontier of King Theebaw's dominion, haunting the mountain ranges that traverse the upper regions of Independent Burmah ; and if they have descended upon Bhamo and sacked and burnt it, they have only repeated on a large scale the depredations of a year or two since. While the north of his kingdom [illegible] to be thus at the mercy of maraudin[illegible], Theebaw has to confront on the east [illegible]onic rebelliousness of his subjects in [illegible] of the Shan States which are tributary to him. One of the reports which reach us from Mandalay through Rangoon is that, notwithstanding the troubles in the Shan States, a Chinese caravan of 1,500 mules has arrived near Bhamo—a fact which points to the probability that there has been a temporary lull in the disturbances in those parts. The King's party gave out three months ago that he had gained an important victory over the Lao Shan insurgents, and it may be that the comparative tranquillity which appears to have come over the country intervening between Burmah Proper and the Chinese frontier is the result of this autumn campaign. And yet, even if that is so, no one believes that order will permanently reign in the Shan States, even in the Mandalay sense. The new irruption of Kachins supplies one more proof of the helplessness of the present régime in Upper Burmah for the most elementary purposes of government, and it is extremely improbable that a ruler who cannot guarantee the northern part of his kingdom against fire and sword and sack can long maintain even the semblance of authority over the powerful tribes who chafe under his yoke in the eastern part. The most instructive incident of the present condition of affairs in Burmah, however, is the large and continued exodus of Theebaw's subjects for British territory. This has been the invariable accompaniment of every fresh outbreak of tyranny on his part, and it is a symptom whose meaning cannot escape notice. The situation then, in what is called Independent Burmah, may be thus summed up. In the north the country is at the mercy of predatory tribes ; in the east there is chronic insurrection ; on the western and southern frontiers King Theebaw's subjects are fleeing from his tyranny to the better lot which awaits them in British Burmah. But for the fact that ill-ordered despotisms often enjoy a vitality infinitely beyond their deserts we might calculate upon the speedy dissolution of a kingdom of which all this could be said. As it is, few things seem less unlikely than that the Burmese problem will work out its own solution in a method altogether incompatible with the maintenance of Theebaw at Mandalay.

Less anxiety, we are told, is now felt at the Burmese capital regarding the Meingoon Prince's movements, but a disclosure of Lord Dufferin's policy in regard to Burmah is looked forward to with interest. The Meingoon Prince, it is known, has all along been the subject of Theebaw's fear, and the indirect and unwilling cause of his ferocity. The victims of the massacre at the Mandalay gaol last September were credited by the King with being partizans of the Pretender who is chafing under the restraint of exile under surveillance at Pondicherry, and it is believed that the Draconic edicts recently passed at Mandalay, whereby everyone found guilty of [illegible] who are suspected of favouring the cause of [illegible] Prince across the water. We must be fair [illegible] makes his [illegible] Theebaw, and if the admission acknowledged look any the better it may be anxious as his kins[illegible] Meingoon Prince is as being to instal himself [illegible] him credit for our correspondent who wa[illegible] Pondicherry in October that [illegible] He to[illegible] within and without the gaol at Mandalay, [illegible] the risings in the Shan States had been all in [illegible] behalf, and that, provided he could leave [illegible]dicherry, it was only a question wit[illegible] whether he should enter Burmah b[illegible] Rangoon or through Saigon and Siam [illegible] no wonder that he is the *deus ex mach*[illegible] whom people are instinctively looking [illegible] solution of the Burmese problem, and th[illegible] advocates of intervention who recentl[illegible] an indignation meeting at Rangoon have [illegible]tinctly asked the Indian Government [illegible] take up the cause of the Meingoon Prin[illegible] No answer to that request has yet been give[illegible] Meantime there are at least two obstacl[illegible] that Pretender's enterprise—the one [illegible] attitude of the Indian Government in re[illegible] him, the other in the disinclination [illegible] French authorities to allow him to leave [illegible]cherry. The policy of both Governmen[illegible] telligible enough. The Meingoon Prince [illegible] *de jure*, a prisoner of the Government o[illegible] for having many years ago combined [illegible] its authority at Rangoon while he was e[illegible] its hospitality. Upon this fact they have insisted in replying to every petition [illegible] has addressed to them. Let him quit [illegible] India and present himself upon the soil [illegible]tish India, and his case should be con[illegible] And this he has obstinately declined to [illegible] French authorities, on the other han[illegible] presumably they have no objection [illegible] Prince's returning to the custody of th[illegible] Government, have reasons of their [illegible] objecting to his making Pondicherry th[illegible]ing-point for an expedition to Burmah. [illegible] relations with King Theebaw, with wh[illegible] entered into a treaty of commerce and [illegible] ship last year, perhaps have a sma[illegible] in this consideration. But Burma[illegible] within the range of their Indo-Chinese policy, and if the Meingoon Prin[illegible] play a part in the solution of the [illegible] problem they may see an advantage in [illegible] him under their control a little longe[illegible] Meingoon Prince at any rate is a ca[illegible] M. Ferry may be glad to hold in reser[illegible] an opportunity comes for playing it.

The anxiety which prevails at Man[illegible] learn something about Lord Dufferin[illegible] in regard to Upper Burmah also e[illegible] India. The Bombay Chamber of Co[illegible] in greeting the new Viceroy a fortni[illegible] called his attention to the commercial [illegible] for desiring "an early termination [illegible] extremely unsatisfactory state of a[illegible] Upper Burmah." These must be und[illegible] strong when the commercial community [illegible] of Bombay, but also of Manchester, [illegible] complaints of the merchants of Rangoo[illegible] it must be admitted that the only declaration which has yet been made [illegible] subject gives little encouragement [illegible] expectation that any very active steps [illegible] taken to bring Theebaw to a sense of his [illegible] his subjects. Mr. Cross, in answering [illegible] on the subject in the House of Comm[illegible] months ago, was not content with in[illegible] that the Government contemplated [illegible] vention in Upper Burmah ; he vol[illegible] the additional information that Upper [illegible] was an independent State. The inf[illegible] was scarcely necessary, unless, [illegible] Government had intended to l[illegible] [illegible] that King Theebaw might ma[illegible] [illegible] he chose of his independence, [illegible] the exercise of it to [illegible] question if the policy [illegible] in regard to Bur[illegible] as Mr. Cros[illegible] independen[illegible] [illegible]goon programme is scarcely likely to be [illegible]lized ; but, on the other hand, unless better news comes from Mandalay before long, it may be necessary to give less prominence to Mr. Cross's consideration that Upper Burmah is an independent State.

WITH respect to the Meingoon Prince in his retirement at Pondicherry, the King of Burmah is still paying attention to his brother's movements. Sayay Daw Gyee, Oo Pow Htoon, who went to Pondicherry a few weeks ago and had an interview with the Acting-Governor on a mission from King Theebaw, has just returned to Calcutta after a second visit to Pondicherry. This must have been undertaken immediately after the Minister had returned to Mandalay and reported the results of his former journey. The second visit has been made expressly for the purpose of ascertaining definitely what prospect the Meingoon Prince has of accomplishing his projected escape to [illegible]. It is understood that the Secretary [illegible] King Theebaw's court takes back with [illegible] most satisfactory assurances as to the permanence of the Prince's detention in French territory. Sayay Daw Gyee leaves Calcutta in a day or two for Mandalay.

THE scramble for Africa goes on apace. The secondary Powers are beginning to wake to the advantages of putting in their claim to a share of the spoil. Spain—or, to speak by the card, the Spanish African Society—has acquired some fifteen thousand square miles of territory just north of the Equator, and inland from the Bay of Corisco. This is some four degrees south of the Cameroons, which were recently an[illegible] [illegible] great range of [illegible] running from north [illegible] Sierra Del Crystal : [illegible] Equator is the Gorilla [illegible] Portuguese have preserved [illegible] claim to the region, there will [illegible] not be a protest ; if not, Spain will not [illegible] undergo even that ordeal in retribution for the cool conveyance of fifteen thousand square miles of territory which does not belong to her.

THERE is, not unnaturally, a difference of opinion among the Governments of the Australian Colonies as to a protest which the Government of Victoria propose should be collectively made against the annexation by Germany of part of New Zealand and of the group of large islands to the north-east. The Governments of Tasmania and Queensland have approved of the proposal, but the more important colonies of New South Wales and South Australia refuse to concur. It cannot be doubted that the Governments of these two colonies take the soundest view of the situation. If the German acquisitions be a matter for protest, the protest should be made by the Imperial Government, and not by Colonial Governments which have no international status. What is even more to the point, they have no naval or military force capable of sustaining their protest, if the Imperial Government decline to take up their cause. Obviously we[illegible] the responsibility of eventual action to res[illegible] solely or even mainly with the Imperial Government, the initiative in diplomatic action should not be taken out of their hands by local authorities, whose judgment would not be guided by a sense of the magnitude of the interests in other directions affected by their action.

THE ZEL-E-SOLTAN OF PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ISPAHAN, Nov. 27.

S[illegible]EEN months' residence in Ispahan, together with studious observation of things and events as they have come to my notice, should give me a fair claim to speak with a degree of confidence in respect of the greatest of the Persian princes. His Royal Highness the Zel-e-Soltan (Shadow of the King), the eldest son of his present Majesty the Shah of Persia. It is a patent fact that the Zel-e-Soltan [illegible] of his Royal father's [illegible] trative [illegible]ability as [illegible] His Majesty, but a[illegible] regard of the people [illegible] his benignity and [illegible] endeared him to [illegible]

JOTTINGS FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEC. 1[illegible]

TRAVELLERS continue to depart for the Galla country. They say that much wealth is to be found there. Gold, it is asserted, is not estimated at its real value there, and its weight in silver is readily received in exchange. Traders with the Soumali coast also state this to be a fact ; but the Soumalis on the coast are less ignorant of its value ; silver is their coinage, and silver ornaments only are worn. The last traveller to leave here was a very young Italian of noble family. He will enter the Galla country *via* Massowah, as he is doubtful as to the safety of the Assab [illegible] Obok route. He is rather nervous as to the success of his journey, notwithstanding that he has already had much experience as a traveller in the Soudan. The massacre of Signor Bianchi and [illegible] a few months since, combined with the intriguing propensities of his Government through Count Antonelli, cause him to have misgivings as to the safety of the undertaking.

The 8,000 rifles taken away from Assab by King Menelek's caravan will be most probably swept away by King John's emissaries. Prompt action has been taken to prevent a rebellious subject carrying out his ambitious projects, but the wholesale importation of arms ought to have been checked at an earlier date. The Italian idea is that by favouring Menelek Italy will be benefited at Assab[illegible] French have their views also, and are int[illegible] doing their utmost to add to the[illegible] recently acquired possessions in Ta[illegible]

But referring to travellers, Bianchi's mistake consisted in his being too impetuous. He was overbearing and hot-tempered, and prior to his departure his guides refused to accompany him. Nevertheless, [illegible] in the rifles of his party, he made the [illegible], and at one of his halts a number [illegible] surprised his camp during the night [illegible] them all.

The Admiral has issued orders to his comma[illegible] prohibiting their sending sick men to the h[illegible] here ; and he is quite right. The place [illegible] do for cattle, but it is not at all adapted [illegible] accommodation of human beings, even w[illegible] sound health. The Bombay Government [illegible] it to be the duty of the home autho[illegible] provide suitable accommodation. The home [illegible]rity entertain different ideas. The author[illegible] Aden say it is not their affair, and so [illegible] have the grim pleasure of receiving comm[illegible] only.

AFFAIRS AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2[illegible]

THE Guzerat agricultural show, including, I believe, a horse show, will be held this time at Neriad on the 2nd March next. It is to be under the joint patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, each of whom have subscribed [illegible] thousand rupees to the show. His Excellency the Governor will, if possible, be present [illegible] open it. The Neriad Municipality subscri[illegible] Rs. 1,000, those of Ahmedabad and Bro[illegible] Rs. 500 each ; the Nawab of Cambay and Princes of Kattywar are expected to contribute handsomely ; and as both the Revenue Commissioner (Mr. Shepherd) and the Collector of Kaira (Mr. A. H. Spry) are personally anxious to promote the show, while Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has agreed to allow exhibitors and exhibits return tickets at single-fare rates, the exhibition promises to be a great success.

Some ingenious Borahs of Neriad and Kapadwanj are in trouble, and are likely to do penance for their ingenuity. They invented a novel kind of ghee, being a combination of kabri or ko[illegible] seed and buffalo fat, so well assimilated as to present all the appearance and odour of ghee. As there was an appreciable difference in the price in the way of cheapness, the ingenious inventors were doing a roaring business in it until a short time ago the trick was discovered, much to the amazement and horror of a good many orthodox Hindus who had thus partaken of buffalo fat. The matter is before the police authorities.

There has long been a desire felt here that the High School and the Guzerat Art College [illegible] this city, hitherto carried on jointly, should [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

LORD DUFFERIN ON FUTURE PROBLEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The Viceroy received an address to-day from the Indian Association. The address alluded to the question of local self-government, and expressed the hope that the principle of election based on confidence in the people, their growing intelligence, and a more intimate knowledge of the needs and requirements of the country, will, under His Excellency's Government, attain still further development. It observes that the reconstitution of the provincial Legislative Councils is one of those reforms which public opinion seems to demand with increasing urgency. Provincial legislative assemblies as at present constituted, without a right of interpellation or any share in financial management, with official majorities for the most part, and non-official members owing their appointment entirely to nomination, admit little room for successful expression of popular opinion, and fail to command that degree of confidence which is so needful for their efficient working. Even in the neighbouring Crown Colony of Ceylon the Legislative Council is based upon a more popular model. The separation of judicial from executive functions in the administration of criminal justice in the mofussil is one of the reforms to which the attention of Lord Ripon's Government had been drawn. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India. A reform is essentially needed for the satisfactory administration of criminal justice. Several cases have practically illustrated the evils arising from the present combination of judicial and executive [illegible] the same category of necessary re[illegible] Association venture to place the extension [illegible] System throughout this province. The Arms Act has long been a source of complaint with the natives. This Act is unnecessary, and injurious in many of its provisions, and has frequently been a fruitful source of police oppression, and by the creation for the first time of an invidious distinction between native subjects of Her Majesty on the one hand and Europeans and Eurasians, and even Americans, who are aliens, on the other, has cast an unmerited and a deeply-felt slur on the loyalty of the natives, a loyalty which in strength and fervous earnestness is not exceeded in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. In this connection the Association crave leave to mention that their countrymen find themselves practically excluded from commissioned ranks in the army and from the privilege of serving as volunteers except in companies which refuse to enrol them. Young natives of India who in England are received with the utmost cordiality into volunteer corps find on their return to their own country that their laudable ambition to serve their Queen by enrolment among her citizen soldiers must remain unfulfilled. The question of technical education, with which the material development of the country is so intimately bound up, is forcing itself upon public attention, and it is fervently hoped that His Excellency will find himself in a position to give it an impetus by more extended employment of natives in the higher offices of State. The Association feel assured these matters will receive the earnest consideration of His Excellency's Government. "A statesman of His Excellency's beneficence and broad and liberal views cannot fail to sympathise with those hopes and aspirations which English education and the policy of past Governments have awakened in the minds of our countrymen."

The Viceroy in replying said:—Members of the deputation will readily understand that at the very outset of my administrative career it would be most improper to attempt to give any indication of my views with reference to the subjects touched upon in the address. For a very long time it will be my duty to listen and learn, and place myself in communication with all that is most distinguished in the various sections of your society, and fit myself as well as I can for grappling with the many vast and difficult problems which it will be desirable hereafter for the Government of India to examine. I have no hesitation, however, in telling you that it will be a very great pleasure and satisfaction to me to watch over and foster by every means in my power that scheme of local self-government to which my immediate predecessor gave so powerful an impetus, fully recognising the benefits which its successful operation is calculated to confer both upon the administration and all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and I can assure you that no one amongst you so heartily desires its success as I do. My desire is to gain the confidence and the good-will of Her Majesty's Indian subjects at large. I have not the slightest doubt that eventually I shall succeed in doing so, but it would be unreasonable if I were to expect to attain that result for some time to come. In fact, I should scarcely value an attachment I had not merited by my acts.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Intelligence has been received here from Oodeypore that the Maharana died suddenly yesterday. The Maharajah of Jodhpore is leaving Calcutta in consequence, and all his horses entered for the Calcutta races have been scratched.

ACCIDENT TO LADY DUFFERIN.

Lady Dufferin has met with a light accident in consequence of her horse bolting. Her ladyship's hand was hurt slightly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Dec. 24.

[illegible] sections of the light camel corps and [illegible] whalers have arrived at Korti.

THE MAHDI.

[illegible] Mudir of Dongola telegraphs that a Bedouin, [illegible] Omderman on December 12, has arrived [illegible]gola, and that he reports that the Mahdi [illegible]patched seven corps to reinforce the Ameer [illegible] to oppose the advance of the British

BRITISH PROPOSALS RESPECTING EGYPT.

[illegible] understood that the Powers have shelved [illegible] question of the British proposals in Egypt.

COLONIAL PROTEST AGA[illegible] GERMAN ANNEXATI[illegible]

MEL[illegible]

[illegible] reply to the invitati[illegible] toria to the Aust[illegible] protest [illegible] New South Wales [illegible] agree to do so.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

News has been received from the West Coast of Africa that the Spanish African Society have acquired 15,000 square miles of inland territory on the Gulf of Guinea, situated opposite Corisco Bay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, sailed from Liverpool to Bombay on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

SUEZ, Dec. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 23rd inst.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

LISBON, Dec. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 25.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 25th inst.

COLOMBO, Dec. 26.

H. M. S. Euryalus, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. [illegible] firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
" "	79 15-16
" Consols for account	99¾
[illegible] per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
[illegible] cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	49¾

The market will be closed until next week.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

REST OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via [illegible] interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

[illegible].—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.

[illegible] Direct Cable, perfect.

[illegible].—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

[illegible].—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

[illegible] Dec. 26.—Messages for next Mauritius mail [illegible] Aden, noon 29th.

[illegible] Dec. 21.—Eastern [illegible] lines [illegible]king badly [illegible] is interrupted [illegible] Bushire and Fao. [illegible] Turkey, or for [illegible] via [illegible] only be [illegible] by special [illegible] from [illegible]. No [illegible] Turkish route.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, December 25.

10 p.m.	73·5

FRIDAY, December 24.

6 a.m.	71·1
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	79·3

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR, before leavi Bombay for Indore on Christmas day, subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund, a H. H. the Regent of Kolhapore has given a donat of Rs. 1,500.

A PART of the Bombay Civil Jail is to be us as a workhouse for female vagrants. The superintendent of the Common Jail, criminal side, has be appointed Governor of the new workhouse.

MR. W. P. SYMONDS, C. S., has been allowe privilege leave for three months.

WHEN Mr. Mulock has completed the prepara tion of the report of the Factory Commission, h will act, during the absence of Mr. Keyser, a Collector and Magistrate of the district of Surat.

MR. A. E. HIGHT, Assistant Engineer, Irriga tion Department, has been allowed special leave for three months on urgent private affairs.

THE appointment of Mr. R. M. Sayani to b Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bomba for the civil side is notified in the *Governmen Gazette*.

THE following is the official summary of th Bombay Presidency season reports for the wee just ended:—Rain in parts of several districts more wanted in parts of Sholapore, Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Belgaum, where crops are withering and scarcity of fodder and drinking water prevail. Standing crops slightly injured by rain in parts Thana, Khandesh, Surat and Ah[illegible] Cholera and cattle-disease [illegible] small-pox [illegible] fifteen distr[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] Bengal, has been [illegible] to proceed [illegible] the recovery of his health.

[illegible] India and the Australian Colonies will come into effect at the beginning of the new year. Under the existing rules the charge on a parcel sent to Australia is often very considerably more than its actual value.

IT is reported that the foundations of the lower storey of the new blockhouses on the Attock bridge are already beginning to sink. The earthwork of the approaches to the bridge has not set sufficiently, it is said, to sustain so great a weight.

MR. D. C. BOULGER has been elected Secretary of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in place of Colonel Hardy, resigned. The *Pioneer* hears also from London that Mr. Boulger has been appointed by Lord Kimberley to the special duty of completing the long unfinished report on the old records of the India Office. Mr. Boulger will conduct this work under Mr. Danvers, and he will therefore have a recognised position in the India Office for a period of twelve months.

THE *Englishman* congratulates the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway on the efforts that are being made to improve the house accommodation of their employés. Major Conway-Gordon is endeavouring to improve the lot of the men generally. A club, cricket, and lawn-tennis are being started as a first step towards this end. On some of the railways (the Calcutta paper remarks) the men enjoy many social privileges which ought to go far to compensate them for the hardships of Indian life, and the improvement which is being effected on the Eastern Bengal Railway in this respect is deserving of cordial recognition."

IT will be a matter of primary interest, says an upcountry paper, to the staff of the B. B. and C. I. and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways to know for certain how their prospects are likely to be affected by the coming amalgamation. "Under the terms of their lease the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will continue in their present employment all members of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway who may be transferred with the line; and all members of the superior staff who desire to continue their service on the line will be considered as supernumeraries on the Government establishment lists, and will be eligible for promotion on the lists on the recommendation of the Company's Agent. It is also probable that the option of serving with the Company, or of remaining with the Government, will be offered to all members of the superior staff, and to all subordinates who are on the permanent and pensionable establishments, and to artisans and others who are under covenant with the Secretary of State. Those who elect for Government service will [illegible] transferred to other State railways as vacancies arise. It is also satisfactory to know that all members of the staff transferred to the Company's service will remain under the rules in force in Government service as regards leave and pension, the Railway Company paying the usual contribution on these accounts as laid down in the Civil Pension Code."

WHEN Dr. Brandis retired from his position as head of the Indian Forest Department, it was proposed by the officers of the department to establish a Brandis medal and scholarship at the Forest School at Dera Dun, as a memento of his services. This proposal was sent home to Dr. Brandis for his approval, and a reply has now been received from him, stating that the idea is quite in accordance with his own wishes. The Doctor adds that "there is no institution which equals the Central Forest School in importance for the healthy growth of Indian forestry, and any measures which may tend to increase the efficiency of the school will be exceedingly satisfactory to my feelings." The *Englishman* says:—"His many friends throughout India will be glad to hear that Dr. Brandis is in good general health, and that he will soon have recovered so far from his jungle fever as to be able to sit to the sculptor for the proposed medal. That some of his old spirit is reviving is evidenced by the fact that he announces his intention, when well enough, of delivering a lecture at the Society of Arts, as well as a series of lectures on Forestry at Oxford."

T[illegible] *[illegible]ian Daily News* says:—"The general [illegible] the changes in the High Court [illegible]hat Mr. Beverley will, as a matter of [illegible]pointed as the representative of the Civil [illegible]t Baboo Chunder Madhub Ghose will [illegible] represent the native Bar; and that [illegible]an will be chosen as the barrister [illegible]ese appointments very little demur [illegible] Mr. Beverley has a claim to a seat [illegible], and amongst the natives Baboo [illegible]hub Ghose is head and shoulders [illegible] brethren. Mr. Trevelyan, again, [illegible] judge than an advocate. He [illegible] opinion commands respect with [illegible] he be not a great advocate, the profession, an indication that his mind is that is, perhaps combative." [illegible] more judicia[illegible]

THE [illegible] of a Port Louis paper, Mauritius, has lodged a [illegible]rrantable filching of his property, [illegible] Secretary of [illegible] substantial grievance [illegible] in the which forms [illegible] the telegrams paid for by the freedom with [illegible]wspapers are appropriated without leading Indian [illegible] by the smaller fry of Indian out acknowledg[illegible] complaint is, briefly, that a journalism. [illegible] addressed to him was opened packet of new[illegible] steamer and the shore by in transit bet[illegible] Port Office, who, alleging that an employ[illegible] mation "for His Excellency he wanted th[illegible] all the latest telegrams, and the Governor, [illegible] her papers in the town. The sent them to [illegible] announces this act as "one of aggrieved ma[illegible] duty conceivable," and the grossest [illegible] rigidly inquired into and asks that [illegible] punished."

THE Go[illegible] India are bent upon the [illegible] Umaria coal-fields in the rapid development [illegible] expected to yield a large Rewah State, which [illegible] The railway from Katni supply of excellent coal [illegible] to Umaria will on the Allahabad-Ju[illegible] as possible, and the coal be completed as quick [illegible] easy reach of consumers. thus be brought within [illegible] logical Survey, an expert Mr. Hughes, of the Geological [illegible], will, it is said, direct in the matter of India's [illegible] during the next twelve operations at [illegible] mining operations is in a months, and will direct [illegible] various borings, so as scientific way. He will [illegible] and will indicate where to trace the line of the coal [illegible] Rewah State will be shafts should be sunk. [illegible] raised, and will benefit paid a royalty on all coal [illegible] development of the local considerably by the [illegible] Punjab, too, the Government mining industry. In the [illegible] on special duty to [illegible] have placed an [illegible] north of Pind Dadan examine the coal [illegible] worth working, Khan. If it is found that [illegible] per ton and placed at coal can be "won" at Rs. [illegible] expense for carriage. Lahore at a small addition [illegible] Rs. 13 per ton. At present coal at Lahore [illegible] will be worked The lines of railway in the Punjab are proved to much more cheaply if the coal [illegible] be of any considerable extent.

[illegible] telegraphic communication having been interrupted no information has yet been received in Madras of any railway line beyond caused to the South Indian [illegible] Madras. As far as Villapuram, [illegible] south of [illegible] have occurred is known, the following:—(1). A breach between Madras and [illegible] to the 35th of three miles [illegible] from [illegible] Kovil and milestone, between [illegible] the branch line Chingleput. (3). Seven between Chingleput and [illegible] have been feet of the [illegible] at the 96th [illegible] between washed [illegible] the [illegible] and washed Olakar and Tindivanum has been [illegible] (5). [illegible] Ma[illegible] away about [illegible] yards of the line (6). [illegible] washed [illegible] iron girder bridge has been [illegible] the 96th mile there is a small [illegible] and [illegible] the diversion (temporary [illegible]) at the 97th mile has been half washed away. (8). The eighth breach has been caused between Villanur and Pondicherry, where the iron girder bridge across the Ginjee River has been swept away. The Caverypauk lake, between Palur and Arconum on the South Indian line, is very [illegible] apprehended, and precautionary [illegible] taken.

A CORRESPONDENT relates the [illegible] ence, which he thinks may prove in[illegible] instance of the excessive boldness [illegible] times:—"Hearing that there was [illegible] our encampment, I procured [illegible] chosen a likely spot tied it to [illegible] retiring myself to a distan[illegible] yards. Here I took up [illegible] bush an excellent view [illegible] the nullah. I sat down [illegible] putting a cartridge in [illegible] hand and a piteous shri[illegible] that there was no time [illegible] mer attracted the att[illegible] turned his head in my [illegible] told. A shot, a roar [illegible] the short tragedy wa[illegible] mance from my arri[illegible] could not have [illegible] minutes at the mo[illegible]

MR. AUFFRAY [illegible]ch is likely to confe[illegible]ers in Mauritius. H[illegible] of producing sulphate [illegible] of cinchona, which grow[illegible]and, and his process is said [illegible]mple. Considering that [illegible]olony has expended [illegible]ase of quinine from [illegible] covers is likely to [illegible]

IN con[illegible] weather at Madras [illegible] of last week, communication [illegible] was almost entirely cut off, as no boats were able to put off. Upwards of 100 convicts were to have been embarked on board the steamer Asia for the Andamans, but the vessel had to leave without them, and they will now be forwarded in another ship. All landing and shipping of cargo, even from the vessels inside the harbour, was stopped, while the P. and O. steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, was unable to enter the harbour at all, and was compelled to anchor outside.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. McK. HALL, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 5th Punjab Infantry, proceeded on furlough from Dera Ismael Khan on the 15th instant, and will embark from Bombay.

CAPTAIN C. W. MELLOR, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

THE N. Battery B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery were to leave Lucknow, *en route* for Umballa, on the 22nd instant.

A ROYAL ARTILLERY Order has been issued for all boys to attend school for at least two hours daily, until they obtain 2nd class certificates.

MAJOR AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. C. PRICE, No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, has retired on a pension of £300 per annum, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. D. A. STRAKER has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Rawal Pindi, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble A. B. de Montmorency, appointed to the Horse Division at Umballa.

MAJOR H. M. BURGESS has been transferred from the seconded list to No. 7 (Heavy) Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, *vice* C. D. A. Straker.

LIEUTENANT G. F. WRIGHT, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

CAPTAIN A. H. HEWAT has been appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, and directed to join the E. Battery A. Brigade, at Lucknow.

CAPTAIN J. L. KEIR has been ordered to join the B. Battery 1st Brigade, at Mooltan.

MAJOR A. F. FLETCHER, Royal Artillery, Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, is, it is said, about to be transferred to Bombay.

MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. S. GORDON, Royal Artillery, having been placed on half pay after seven years' service as a regimental Major, has been ordered to proceed to England.

THE Lakhimpore Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles will form the Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, of which Captain F. C. N. Goldney, Wing Officer, 43rd Assam Infantry, is appointed Adjutant.

FROM the 1st April, 1885, it is said that officers commanding batteries of artillery and native regiments will become Imprest Accountants, and [illegible] their funds from Treasuries, instead of from Circle Pay Offices as now. This is a move in the right direction, and will much reduce work in Circle Pay Offices.

CAPTAIN H. V. HUNT, E. Battery A. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed an Adjutant Royal Horse Artillery, *vice* W. G. Knox, and posted to the Meerut Division.

COLONEL H. R. WINTLE, Bengal Infantry, has been posted to Futtehghur for general duty.

MAJOR W. G. KNOX, Royal Artillery, has been directed to proceed to England, from Meerut, to join the No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

CAPTAIN N. P. O. GORMAN, Brigade Major Bengal Establishment, has been posted to Mean Meer.

CAPTAIN SIR R. COLLETON, Bart., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed Adjutant of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MAJOR H. L. RICHARDS, commanding the detachment, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, Saugor, has been granted leave on private affairs to England for fifteen months.

LIEUTENANT JAMES CLINTON HOLLWAY, 7th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant George Duncan Atkinson, 1st Bombay Lancers, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieutenant C. W. Jacob, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer.

COLONEL R. MALLABY, Bombay S. C., and Colonel G. A. Laughton, Bombay S. C., have been permitted to proceed to Europe.

COLONEL GRIFFITH, Bombay S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year and forty-nine days.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM INGLIS LEBRETON, Bombay S. C., attained his Majority on the 23rd instant.

LIEUTENANT R. C. G. MAYNE, Bombay S. C., having served for twelve years, has been promoted.

CAPTAIN M. MAYNE, Bombay S. C., has been allowed an extension of leave for seventy-five days.

COLONEL POTTINGER'S tenure of his appointment having expired, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam, Bombay S. C., 2nd-in-command 25th Regiment, N.L.I., has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General.

LIEUTENANT CHASE, V. C., 28th N. I., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major Melliss, appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General. Lieutenant Chase's appointment dates from Dec. 11, 1882.

THE Indian Government steamer Canning, Captain B. P. Creagh, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the following drafts and details:—Two officers, 83 rank and file, one woman, and two children of the Manchester Regiment; one officer, one follower, and one horse of the 26th Regiment N. I.; one officer, one lady, and three followers of the Medical Staff; one officer, Commissariat Department; one officer and one follower of the Worcestershire; one officer and two followers of the Rifle Corps; two warrant officers, one woman, four children, and three followers, Medical Department; and 45 European and native rank and file. The following are the names of officers:—Lieutenant M. C. L. Lang and Lieutenant C. H. Moore, of the Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant Merriman, of the 26th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant J. Ezechiel, of the Commissariat Department; Lieutenant D. A. Thomas, of the Dorsetshire Regiment; and Surgeon-General Auchinleck, of the Medical Staff.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Captain R. H. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 25th instant from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 27th Nov., Malta 6th Dec., Portsaid 10th, and Suez 12th. She brought 63 officers, 15 ladies, and 13 children; and also 1,166 men, 30 women, and 38 children. During the voyage there were one death of Private Thomas Hilton, of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, by acute rheumatism; and experience fine weather and occasional showers. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col W W Woodward, Royal Artillery.
Lieut-Col F W Hamilton, Royal Scott Fusiliers.
Lieut-Col C E Reid, Royal Artillery.
Major and Mrs E H Fitzherbert and child, Royal Lancashire.
Major R J Morris, South Yorkshire.
Major and Mrs Jervis, Royal Artillery.
Capt and Mrs [illegible] C Watson and child, East Lancashire.
Capt [illegible]mer, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Capt W F Jackson, Warwickshire.
Capt G Deane, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut and Mrs F N Maude, Royal Engineers.
Lieut and Mrs C F Lindsell, Scottish Fusiliers.
Lieut D De G Gray, Staff Corps.
Lieut J H Burke, West Yorkshire.
Lieut H T Shubrick, [illegible].
Lieut J Shaw, Scottish Fusiliers.
Lieut F A L Powell, Royal Artillery.
Lieut M C R Lang, Manchester.
Lieut E A Thomas, Worcestershire.
Lieut and Mrs J H Dyer, Royal Lancashire.
Lieut A Haynes, Royal Lancashire.
Lieut L L Pile, East Lancashire.
Lieut E M J D Rhodes, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R P C Baker, Norfolk.
Lieut O J Jevers, Royal Sussex.
Lieut A R Denne, Royal Engineers.
Lieut G H Moore, Manchester.
Lieut G De S DeLisle, Royal Scots.
Lieut G S Mc. De Elliott, Royal Engineers.
Lieut H G Harvey, Royal Engineers.
Lieut S F Grocker, Leicestershire.
Lieut P F J Leicester, South Yorkshire.
Lieut A Swinburne, East Lancashire.
Lieut S Lushington, Royal Artillery.
Lieut J R L Macdonald, Royal Artillery.
Lieut R A G Anderson, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Lieut C C Boileau, Norfolk.
Lieut H G Pinhorn, East Lancashire.
Lieut P B Warren, South Yorkshire.
Lieut H N M Thoyrs, 8th Hussars.
Lieut C T Shipley, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W T Ryder, Suffolk.
Lieut H C Bernard, Hampshire.
Lieut G De S Barrow, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut P A Brownrigg, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut T B Ramsay, Rifle Brigade.
Brigade Surg J Paxton, Medical Staff.
Surg Major and Mrs J H Hughes and two children, Medical Staff.
Surg Major and Mrs Hare and child, Med Staff.
Surg E Landon, Med Staff.
Surg P M Carleton, Med Staff.
Surg W J Baker, Med Staff.
Surg J McLaughtin, Med Staff.
Vet Surg and Mrs J C Dwyer, and two children, Army Vet Dept.
Vet Surg G H Fenton, Army Vet Dept.
Vet Surg E Day, Army Vet Dept.
Vet F Jaslen, Army Vet Dept.
Sub Inspector and Mrs Eldridge, Army School.
The Rev T O'Reilly, R C Chaplain.
Civil Engr Carnell Norman, B U C S.
Civil Engr Clark Robert, B U C S.
Wife of Quartermaster Facer, Manchester.
Two children of Qrmr Nettles, Dorsetshire.
Wife of Lieut Shakespear, Staff Corps.
Wife and child of Lieut Huggins, Staff Corps.
Wife of Surg Burrows, Med Dept.
Wife and three children of Surg Major Williamson, Med Dept.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.—Very few reports were received to-day. The barometer continues to rise over the greater part of the country, but in Burmah pressure continues to give way. The amount of the rise varies considerably in Sind and Gujarat. At Allahabad, Bellary, and Mercara it exceeds half-a-tenth of an inch, while in Eastern Bengal and south of the Carnatic it is very small. A large area of high readings overlies Northern India. The winds have shifted to the northwestward over Lower Bengal and Orissa. Elsewhere there is little change. The weather is generally fine and bright, though at Mangalore, Mercara, Nagpore, and Peshawur it is dull and overcast. The only rainfall reported is from Negapatam and Mercara.

Dec. 26.—The barometric rise noticed yesterday has ceased, and been succeeded by a general fall. The decrease is greatest in Rajputana and Central India, but the highest readings are still reported from Northern India and the lowest from the west coast. The strong westerly component noticed in the winds over Lower Bengal and Orissa yesterday has since disappeared, and the main current is again northerly to north-easterly. Generally the weather is clear in the Punjab, the upper part of the N.-W. P., and Burma. It is rather cloudy elsewhere. There has, however, been no rain. Rain previously:—Colombo, 13·4 inches.

CAPTAIN SPEEDY'S TRAVELS IN ETHIOPIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Dec. 10.

PLEASANTLY passed this evening at the little Theatre Royal, Steamer Point, Aden, when Captain Speedy delivered a brief, but very interesting, lecture on his experiences in Ethiopia to as many people as the theatre could conveniently contain. The lecturer, who by the way is about six feet six inches in height, and proportionately well built, looked like a veritable giant when he came forward, and the effect was particularly striking when he later on appeared in the costume of an Abyssinian warrior and chief. Captain Speedy selected those passages from his manuscript that he deemed most suitable for his audience, as time would not allow a detailed account of his many adventures. He commenced his lecture by referring back to the time when Ethiopia was converted to Christianity by some monks under St. Athanasius; before that period, all was dark. When Prince Henry of Portugal called at Massowah, seeking Prester John, he found that the Ethiopian King professed the Christian faith; and after a year's sojourn in the country, and from all he had heard and seen there, he returned to Portugal, fully assured that the veritable Prester John had been discovered. A mission established at Adowa had further spread the Christian religion throughout the country. But in [illegible] the people holding still the Abyssinian Coptic faith. They believe now in the divinity of our Lord, the redemption of man, the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and in purgatory; but they do not tolerate images in their places of worship. There is a stone in their temple which they have great veneration for. On it, are a few meaningless scrawls, supposed to be Hebrew; and on the walls are other scrawls, also considered to be passages from the scriptures. There are also a few rude paintings representing the passage across the Red Sea, the soldiers being armed with matchlocks; St. George and the Dragon, the spear through the beast, the side face of St. George towards the dragon, while his face in full was also given; Eve presenting Adam with a banana, &c. They appear to have adopted many of the Jewish customs, for they abstain from eating what they consider unclean flesh, but they enjoy camel's meat. They fast 250 days during the year. Priests only marry once, and are ordained by the patriarch breathing on them. Their dress is white, and their liturgy is a much longer one than ours.

EARLY TRAVELS.

The lecturer's first travels were in the years 1861-2. His first day's march was across a plain, where he saw plenty of game. The second day he passed though a valley between two immense ridges, and from the general appearance in dry weather an estimate could be formed of the immense torrent of water that rushed through there in the rainy season. On resuming his journey after a rest under a fig tree, a most sublime prospect was revealed by a series of ridges, one towering over the other, and each surmounted by immense plateaus. The scene here could not be surpassed even by the grandeur of the Himalayas. The second ascent was at a height of 5,000 feet above the plain and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. A forest of juniper trees was next traversed, until another immense plain dotted with trees was reached; and at last, after a most fatiguing journey, the habitations of some of the people were arrived at. At the hut of the chief he was invited to enter—so he supposed the peculiar sounds that greeted his ear indicated—but he found a difficulty in accepting that invitation, for the door was of such dimensions as to render his passage through a matter of difficulty. After persevering, however, he succeeded in struggling through, but his exertions were not quite crowned with the success he desired, for the place inside, being full of smoke, was very dark. A woman's voice uttered something in an unknown tongue to him (the lecturer here imitated the sounds, which were certainly peculiar), which he construed as words of welcome. He stumbled, firstly, over a calf, and then found that he was standing on something soft. The screams emitted indicated that that soft substance was a woman, and in fact was the venerable parent of his host.

NATIVE HOSPITALITY.

Notwithstanding this unceremonious introduction, everything at last was made sociable and comfortable. They conversed with each other in a most friendly manner in their respective languages, until the arrival of the interpreter, who soon made their meaning more intelligible. His mule was then led into the hut, and on his inquiring why this was done, the reply was that "the eye of the master fatteneth the steed;" and this revealed a custom of the country. The host having arrived, and introductions performed, he was invited to eat. A basin and ewer were brought in, hands washed, and the feast commenced after grace had been said by the chief. The dainties comprised a number of doughy cakes like sponge and a dish of rice, the curry being composed of garlic, ghee, and a red-coloured fluid. The first mouthful almost paralyzed him, and tears ran down his cheeks from the torments he suffered, but he persevered manfully, and consumed his portion; but wishing to cool his mouth with a piece of the dough, he was forestalled by the host, who made a ball with one of the cakes, pressing some of the red pepper into it. This luxury he obstinately refused, and requested that this honour might be received by his deputy. The interpreter accordingly received it in his mouth, and though that receptacle would have been considered immense by a European, the ball had to be forced therein by the thumb of the chief. The feast was washed down by a draught of "tegh," a mixture composed of honey and water, the host pouring some of it into the palm of his hand and drinking it first, to prove that it was not poisoned. On the fifth day he arrived at Adowa. The Governor received him with cordiality, gave him a hut, and invited him to dinner. He assisted after at the "Bourini," a raw meat festival, when strips of meat from one to three feet long were distributed. Pieces were divided, and the morsels seized with the teeth, and as much as the mouth would contain was cut off with their knives, at the risk of severing the tip of the nose also. Having been sufficiently gorged, a drink composed of honey was freely circulated, and, like boa-constrictors, they coiled their bodies on the ground, and slept off the effects of their banquet.

THE KING OF ABYSSINIA.

After a week's detention at Adowa, King Theodore sent for him, and for the space of three weeks he travelled hither and thither, endeavouring to reach His Majesty's encampment, meanwhile receiving numerous enquiries from the King by messengers as to the state of his health. Ultimately he was brought into the presence of Theodore, who was reclining in a couch armed with an immense sabre, and the butts of a pair of pistols protruding from his belt. His Majesty's first remark were, "I like English very much; I will find you employment. Have you come to shoot? Do you come from Jerusalem? Come and sit by me, you must be fatigued." A short conversation ensued, when the King said, "You must be hungry; dinner is prepared for you; you can go." The dinner referred to consisted of two cows, ten sheep, one hundred cakes, and ten bottles of red pepper, &c., and this supply was repeated monthly during his stay there. Not long after King Theodore started for the Galla country; and the lecturer was left behind to study the language. But as after a long interval the King did not return, he thought he would, with some of the artisans employed there, take a trip forty miles away, but was pursued by the soldiers of the governor, who came suddenly upon them, exclaiming, "By the God of Theodore, you are deserters; return or I will kill you." Captain Speedy objected to comply with this command, but the artisans deemed it best, so he gave way to them. But Abeyssa, the governor, proposed chaining him, and this he could not stand; so he drew his sword, determined to fight for it, and shouting his war-cry, offered to fight three hundred of them if they approached, exclaiming that Theodore was his father, mother, and protector, and the governor and his people alone were deserters. The result of this was that he was allowed to return tranquilly; but for two months after he suffered much annoyance from the governor, who would not permit him to rejoin the King. Eventually, Captain Speedy managed to reach the encampment of Theodore, and when in his presence arranged his toga in sign of petition, and demanded justice. The governor denied everything, and insisted that Captain Speedy should be chained to prevent a further attempt at escape. The King, however, having listened to both statements, decided that Captain Speedy had some cause of complaint. A feast terminated the proceedings, and later on the King asked him to enter his service, and wished to know if he could cast cannon, and when a reply in the negative was given, the King said, "If you can be useful to me, I will keep you; but if you will do nothing, I will throw you over the precipice."

THE DRUM LANGUAGE.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain the system of conveying orders by means of drum sounds; the drum language, he designated it. There were forty-four drums, representing forty-four provinces, the sizes ranging from 6 inch to 3 feet across, the smaller sizes being of wood, the larger being of copper covered with parchment and of the kettle-drum shape, mounted on mules. Such sounds could be produced from them as would represent the various words of command, such as "John hoi," His Majesty; "Gib-bur-r-r-r," give tribute. If not satisfied with the amount of the [illegible] another was sounded to fight and kill. Cavalry and infantry would rush down on the village; and at first a curl of smoke would arise, then a general burst of flame: two hours would be allowed for looting, and the drums would sound "tow-ah" three times, when the skirmishers would retire, bringing with them the lowing cattle they had taken, while all that remained of a flourishing village or town was smouldering quickly away. "Nugger tuffer-r-r; Edder-r-r Dun." "Country destroyed—I have done it" would be the retreating notes. This drum arrangement is gradually dying away under the present King's regime. He does not care for it, he says. When at Ras Alloyla's camp "How do you do" was struck, but it is only now and then, on very rare occasions, that the drums are used.

King Theodore always kept his word, was courteous and considerate, but was a great tyrant when aroused. At the end of the year 1861 he sent for the lecturer and said, "As you will neither take my money, nor work, you had better go away. When will you be ready to depart?" To-morrow, was the reply. "Go now, ere I break my word and kill you; go now—go at once." And so Captain Speedy gladly departed.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COSTUME.

The lecturer next appeared on the stage in the costume of a warrior and chief, and amused the audience greatly by describing the various ways in which the "Pehamma," a long white cloth, was worn. If over the left shoulder it indicated equality, over both pride; contempt by passing the corner across the face. It makes a good shelter; can be used as a shield when rolled up, can be rapidly converted into a turban; and the sleight-of-hand manner in which the lecturer proved this convinced his audience that practice had made him perfect. It forms also a leading feature in the performance of the marriage ceremony. The bride and bridegroom both stand under its cover, and after being asked if they accept each other the covering is removed and the ceremony is completed. The lion's mane is worn over one shoulder, the head and right arm being passed through it. This decoration is esteemed in their country as a higher honour than the Victoria Cross is in ours, and is only presented to those who have performed great deeds. Captain Speedy was presented with one of these. Admiral He vitt had one given to him as well. But the black leopard skin is esteemed a still greater honour, and this also the lecturer had received. This costume consisted of a long tunic, and trousers of a green glistening material. Silver bracelets on arms, a sash round the waist, and a dark blue kind of net cap shaped something like our woollen brewer's caps, but with the top cut off; the open part hanging over the back of the head.

WEAPONS OF ETHIOPIA.

While displaying the various uses of the "Schuma," or "toga," Captain Speedy presented a rather grotesque appearance, in consequence of what seemed to be a curly tail sticking out behind, but which afterwards proved to be a sword. He certainly looked peculiar as he salamed, touching his toes with his hands, and this seeming tail rising up behind as he bent forward. The sword, when displayed, appeared to be a most formidable weapon, of the shape of a reaping hook, but was about two-and-a-half yards in length, sharpened at both edges, apparently a most difficult weapon to parry, either by the shield or sword; as from its curved shape the point would over-reach any guard: but the lecturer stated that it was easily parried by striking it in the centre. The spear was of great length and strength, and the shield was circular in shape studded with gilt or gold bosses. Lions were generally killed by three men, one distracting the attention of the animal, while one of the others would [illegible] over the left shoulder.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

In November, 1867, Captain Speedy received a telegram requesting him to attend on Lord Napier's expedition into Abyssinia, for the purpose of releasing the English captives there. After a dreary march, thoroughly testing the indomitable pluck and courage of the British soldier, they arrived at Theodore's camp. At first it was the general impression amongst the troops that there would be no fight, as all around appeared quiet but when at a distance of about four thousand yards a puff of smoke curled up, and a chain shot passed over their heads, a cheer of admiration arose at the intrepidity of the savage who dared to resist the bravest troops of the world. Three or four hundred of their horsemen then charged forward, but the fire of the 4th King's Own under Sir Colin Campbell, had a wonderful effect. Horses and men fell in heaps. The 7th Dragoons then bore down on them, and on a general advance, the army of the mighty Theodore was destroyed, and a few days after the English captives released. On entering Magdala four of the chiefs were found dead at the door of the King's residence, while Theodore's body was discovered with a wound in the skull. Some assert that death was caused by his own hand, but the lecturer stated that he and some others did not concur in this opinion. The King's infant son was with the captives removed to England.

Captain Speedy concluded his lecture by singing "The march song into Abyssinia" to the tune of "Well hang John Brown on a sour apple tree" in which the audience heartily joined. According to the programme "God save the Queen" and "God bless the Prince of Wales" were to have been sung at the termination of the lecture. The tune given, if not so refined, had the advantage of being a novelty on such occasions, and was appreciated by the soldiers.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr and Mrs R Coghlan, Kurrachee
a Mr and Mrs G S Young, Bombay
Mr and Mrs G H D Wilson, Runnagherry
Mr J De C Atkins, Thana
Dr W Gray, Bombay
a General A O Hume, Simla
a Rev H K O'Conner, Simla
Mr and Mrs H J Parsons, Thana
Dr I B Lyon, Bombay

Mr C A Beyts, Bombay
Lieut J F Stuart, R N, Bombay
Mr J Reid, Bombay
Mr J Hagdton, Milborne
Rev W G H Ellison, Bombay
Mr T J Bennett, Bombay
Mr W A Gilmer, Bombay
Capt C E Jervois, R A, Bombay
Mr G B Stacey, Bombay
Mr M W Jervis, Bombay

Residents left during week marked thus (*a*)

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP IN BOMBAY.

THE first report on the prospects of the wheat corp in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—

"Reports not received from Dharwar, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Panchmahals, and S[illegible].

Ahmedabad.—Wheat area 265[illegible] acres, or 40 per cent. more than last year ow[illegible] to favourable late rains; seedlings germinati[illegible] young crops thriving. Ahmednagar.—244,671 [illegible]es, or 15 per cent. less; in some parts area gre[illegible]er than in last year, in other parts decrease due [illegible] want of rain and smaller area devoted to whe[illegible] this year. Seeds have germinated in parts; cr[illegible] good, in others they have withered on accoun[illegible] of rain and cloudy weather in November. Kaladgi.—128,662 acres. The crop will be, it is feared, a total failure for want of sufficient rain. [illegible]roach.—11,922 acres, or 55 per cent. more owing to injured cotton land having been re-sown with wheat; crop promising. Belgaum.—91,298 acres; sowings have not germinated in all places; crops in places good; in others withering. Poona.—80,000 acres, or 2 per cent. less. Sowings germinated; crops thriving. Sholapur.—41,730 acres, or 20 per cent. less owing to deficient rainfall. Kaira.—29,781 acres, or 24 per cent. more owing to late favourable rainfall. Sowings germinated; crop progressing.

Generally speaking, the area and condition of the wheat crop are satisfactory in the Guzerat districts; the crop area and condition in the Deccan and Kanarese districts are unsatisfactory from want of rain."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY. 25th December, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·6
Dew Point	70·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	7·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	185

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toil[illegible] discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS IN BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS DAY was passed in Bombay with the festivities that are practicable and the cheer that is obtainable in an Indian city. In the harbour the vessels were dressed with flags, and honest Jack made himself merry with his companions, and enjoyed the good things provided for the occasion. At the public schools the children looked tidy with suitable clothing, and were treated to a good meal and such pastimes as the resources of the institutions could admit of.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was prettily decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and the windows and doorways looked specially gay with palm-leaves and bunches of flowers. Mr. Lauder, the superintendent of the Home, with the solicitude with which he always makes the Home comfortable for those who seek the shelter of its roof, had done his best for the few who were the inmates on Christmas Day. No guests came, and only three officers and six seamen sat down at 2 p.m. to a good dinner that was provided for them. It consisted of soup, fowls, ducks, beef, saddle, mutton, suckling pig, puddings, cakes, fruit, &c. A glass of brandy, a bottle of beer, and a plug of tobacco, with a clay pipe, were also provided for each man. Some of the loyal toasts were drunk, and the men, after having heartily enjoyed themselves, separated at a late hour in the afternoon.

THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.

The Europeans at the Government Work-house, Byculla, of whom there are at present a good number, obtained their annual treat on Christmas Day, through the liberality of those who had kindly responded to the appeal of Captain Walshe, the governor of the institution. The men were supplied with three good meals during the day, and were further gratified with a bottle of beer and an allowance of tobacco for each man.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

The inmates of this Home, situated in Love-lane, Byculla, about eighteen in number, were treated on Christmas Day to breakfast, dinner, and supper, provided from the funds of the institution. The Home was decorated with flowers and evergreens, presenting a very gay appearance. The meals were of a liberal and substantial character; but it was noticeable that no liquor or beer was provided. Mr. Kohke, the superintendent, was heartily cheered and thanked at the close of the dinner for the pains he had taken for the entertainment of the "Strangers."

SHEPHARD'S ALMS-HOUSE.

The poor European widows in this institution, situated in Shephard's-street, Byculla, were not forgotten amidst the general rejoicing. By the kindness of the Rev. A. L. Onslow, chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, and some charitable ladies, a small money present was given to each widow, therewith to provide her Christmas dinner; and Captain Walshe, who was arranging the dinner at the Government Workhouse, near by, was able to spare to each old lady a substantial portion of roast turkey and boiled bacon as a toothsome addition to it. From the same source also came the present of a pint of port-wine for each inmate.

THE COST OF THE PARIS OPERA.

IN view of the recent appointment of a new manager of the Paris Opera, the following figures, showing the receipts and expenses since the new Opera-house was opened in 1875, are of no little interest. In the year 1875 so much curiosity was felt as to the new building, that the receipts amounted to £172,198, or upon the average £750 a night, and the expenses to £146,135, leaving a clear profit of £26,063. In 1876 the receipts were £170,056, or £690 a night, and the expenses £156,121, leaving a net profit of £13,935, including a masked ball which produced £3,500. In 1877 the receipts fell to £165,814, or £630 a night, while the expenses were £156,525, leaving a profit of only £9,289. In 1878, the year of the last Exhibition, the receipts went up again to £183,340 or £762 a night, and the expenses were £175,555, leaving a net profit of £7,825, nearly all of which was realized by four masked balls. No figures are given for 1879, the year in which the management was transferred from M. Halanzier to the late M. Vancorbeil; but in 1880 the receipts were £164,699 and the expenses £164,091, leaving a net profit of only £608, which would have been converted into a deficit of over £7,000 but for the results of four masked balls. In 1881 the Opera showed a slight improvement, the receipts being £168,871 and expenses £162,207, leaving a net profit of £6,664, but there would again have been a considerable deficit but for the masked balls. In 1882 the receipts were £161,264 and the expenses £169,499, showing a deficit of £5,235, in spite of the fact that the masked balls had brought in nearly £8,000. Last year the receipts were £156,498 and the expenses £160,688, showing a deficit of £4,196; while the deficit for the first ten months of this year is already more than £16,000.

MISS ANDERSON'S JULIET.

IN the December number of the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Lytton has contributed a critical article on the acting of Miss Anderson, the American actress, as Juliet. In it the noble critic enters into a defence of the talented actress, whose personification met with adverse criticism from the press in general. The article is too lengthy to be reproduced in full, but below we give some extracts which will be found very interesting:—

Given an equal acting power in each of any half-dozen actresses who undertake the part of Juliet, it is obvious that she who is the youngest and most beautiful out of the six will approach very much nearer than the others [illegible]. Miss Anderson possesses the gifts of youth and beauty (more especially the latter) in a pre-eminent degree; and all acting depends so largely for its effect upon physical qualities that these advantages, although they go for nothing by themselves, do undoubtedly, like zeros added to a unit, centuple the pleasing effect of any sort of histrionic faculty, be it great or small, which they accompany. There are some parts in which the want of such advantages is fatal. We have probably all of us seen the part of Juliet performed, at different times and places, by actresses so accomplished in their art, and so charming in their own personality, that in no part, however unsuited to them, could they possibly be unattractive, but whom, nevertheless, no amount of talent could render the least like Juliet in appearance. Miss Anderson does look like Juliet, and it costs her no effort to do so. That is, so far as it goes, a merit by no means unimportant. When the scene of her first appearance came to an end, we all felt that we had seen a beautiful embodiment of the ideal Juliet (on a scale larger, no doubt, than our imagination has given to its own image of Juliet, but still beautiful and young), and also that the charming effect of the apparition had been undisturbed by any inadequacy in the acting of the part assigned to it.

Her voice will richly reward the most careful training. There are tones in it of great depth and fulness, sometimes exceedingly pathetic. Its low notes are its best. But it is not always a perfect vehicle for the sentiment she is intending to express. One is conscious of this in the soliloquy.

"Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds."

Of course there is a note of exultant impatience throughout these lines. But it is an impatience subdued to ecstasy, and felt in trance. The delivery of the lines can scarcely be too dreamy. The influences of sunset and twilight hover about them. In passages and scenes of this character (where the thing acted is not a play but a poem) were Anderson's acting would be more effective [illegible] more restful.

In the second balcony scene (the [illegible] iii, scene 5) Miss Anderson's acting rises [illegible] the purest poetry of tenderness and passion [illegible] to me exactly every look, every gesture, see[illegible] with a poetic what they should be, and [illegible] never seen given to depth of feeling which I ha[illegible] and Juliet are dis[illegible] them in this scene. R[illegible] The woman's arms are covered on the balco[illegible] has begun to descend the about her lover, w[illegible] it as the scene opens. You balcony, and is [illegible] with which she clings to him feel that the e[illegible] a passionate, tender, devoted is that of a[illegible] is no longer a child. There is not woman. Ju[illegible] there is also poetry, in Miss Anderson's only passi[illegible] this scene. Always graceful acting [illegible] those rare moments when she lapses into (exce[illegible] vehemence, as if her natural genius had not [illegible] entirely freed itself from the trammels of stage convention), here she is more graceful than ever, and her gracefulness is pathetic. There is a wonderful gentleness and softness, yet withal a restrained intensity, in her movements and utterances, her looks and tones, which is irresistibly affecting; and I cannot but agree with the remark made to me by one of our party that those who, having seen Miss Anderson in this scene, can say that she has no feeling, must be entirely devoid of it themselves. The struggle in her heart between the longing to keep Romeo and the fear for his safety if he stays, is admirably expressed. And when she pushes him from her with the words, "Hie thee hence, begone, away!" it is impossible to witness without a thrill the passionate terror depicted in the woman's face.

The scene which immediately follows with the mother and nurse is her masterpiece. It is a performance which may be studied with a delight and surprise that increase at every moment. I have seen nothing equal to it since Lady Martin's retirement from the stage. For Juliet, so far as I know, is not one of Mrs. Kendal's parts. At any rate, I have never seen her in it. But with a power of quiet pathos which (so far as it is revealed in this particular scene) is not surpassed by Mrs. Kendal's admirable acting in less poetic parts, Miss Anderson combines many physical advantages peculiar to herself. The weary lassitude of her expression and attitude in the opening of the scene is most impressive.

Two rare and great merits in Miss Anderson's acting must here be noticed. They are conspicuous in this performance. One is her power of facial expression. She has a play of countenance which, without the aid of voice or gesture, expresses, in rapid alternation, tenderness, sternness, scorn, sorrow, terror, and dreamy reveries. The other is her power of standing still with perfect grace. This is not an easy thing to do, and how few actors and actresses are able to do it! Most of them seem incapable of expressing emotion without movement, and whenever they are not in movement they are awkward. Miss Anderson is able to express strong feeling without moving a limb, and I think that this excellence in her acting is largely attributable to her intellectual capacity to throw herself completely into the part she is acting, so that when she ceases to speak or move she does not cease to be in her imaginary character or to feel the emotions which belong to it. The generality, even of successful actors, only assume their parts with the dialogue or stage business assigned to them, and when they are not speaking, or doing something, they relapse into their own characters. A strong individuality is a good quality in a human being, but it is a defect in an actor.

The whole of the last scene (the death scene) is also excellent, and its final touch is supremely good. Colman, I believe, interpolated into the Shakespearean text a dialogue between Romeo and Juliet after the awakening of the latter from her trance. Without departing from the text all the dramatic effect which could possibly be obtained from any such irreverent device is produced by the little, silent, unobserved, awakening gesture which Miss Anderson gives to her Juliet just before Romeo drinks the poison. The gesture itself is also very pretty and very natural. But her master-touches of feeling begin with the discovery of her husband's dead body. The wild impulse with which she rushes to it, kneels above it, takes the dead head in both hands, and gazes into the dead face as if the intensity of that gaze could win back to life the spirit so freshly fled; then the hopeless cry with which she throws herself upon the body, the agonised fidelity with which she returns to it, when dragged away by the Friar, the tenderness with which she addresses her dead lord, the start when she hears the watch, the stab, the fall—in this succession of passionate strokes there is a constantly deepening pathos. But the climax is reached when, having fallen at a little distance from Romeo, she raises her head faintly; searches with a look, as of eyes that are fast growing dim, for his dead body; creeps softly close up to it, tenderly lifts the dead man's arm, and places it around her neck resting her head into the fold of it; then, with a satisfied sign of infinite tenderness, expires. This is the only death scene of the many dying Juliets I have seen that has not seemed to me tedious, superfluous, and altogether an anticlimax.

To any actress who could so conceive and so act this scene, the gift of genius has been given. As in the martyrdoms depicted by Raphael all revolting indications of physical torture are so suppressed as not to disturb the sense of beauty to which the artist appeals, so, with the accurate instinct of a true artist, Miss Anderson, in the dying moments of her Juliet, avoids all that is painful, and concentrates our attention upon all that is beautiful, in the situation.

MISSION LIFE IN AFRICA.

THE Rev. Ferdinand Meshini and the Rev. William Connaughton have arrived at New York from Africa, where they have been converting the natives along the gold coast, around the White Nile, and in the Soudan. An interesting history of the perils of mission life was graphically related by Father Meshini. From the reverend father's account human sacrifice and slave trading are still extensively carried on. Father Meshini said that at Lagos, near Sierra Leone, where the parent house is established, negroes are quite well educated.

"The negroes of the second generation," the priest said, "may be called members of a civilized community. At Porto-Novo, Lagos, Abekouta and other stations it is not rare to find negro children carrying off the prizes from the children of European parents who are domiciled in these localities. The Fathers have great hopes from the generation which is just rising. A third generation may arise in twenty-five years, as marriage is entered upon between the ages of ten and fourteen.

"After the kings, the priests who practise medicine are, perhaps, the greatest personages in this region. They need only to threaten to leave, and generally they at once obtain any concession they demand from these sovereigns. The huts of the common people are made of bamboo cane, thatched with palm leaves. Fishing and hunting are but little practised, as they require bodily exertion, which is not agreeable to the natives. The disposition of these people is so mild it is a mystery how they can indulge in the practice of the cruelties, such as human sacrifices, for which they have become famous. The missionaries believe that but for the fetish priests, who are exceedingly shrewd and who have a strong interest in perpetuating these bloody sacrifices, as their power is based on them, the country could be easily civilised. Under the reign of Gnezo, the late King of Dahomey, human sacrifices had become comparatively rare; but his successor, Grery, a slave to the fetish priests, has revived them, and now they are practised with greater cruelty than ever. The number of slaves who annually perish in this way is estimated as several hundreds. The King of Dahomey, is as is known, the most ferocious and powerful ruler in the whole region. During ten months in the year he makes incursions into the neigbouring territories, capturing a large number of slaves. In this work he is chiefly assisted by his two celebrated regiments of Amazons. The prisoners taken during these expeditions are divided into three classes. One class is sold to the slave merchants of the interior; another, chiefly women, are fattened and sold to butchers, who, revolting as the fact may be, even to re bate, openly sell human flesh in their shops. The third class is reserved for the sacrifices which take place in August and September, during the celebration of the 'Grand Customs.' These ceremonies have a double purpose: Pacifying the good of war Ogun, and other deities; recalling the memory of dead kings, and sending them supplies of men and provisions.

"Among these savages exists a belief that a man passing into the future life takes with him all that is placed in his grave. For this reason, in Dahomey as in other savage countries, victims and prisoners are placed in the tomb. Not long since the king of Porto-Novo died of poison—administered to him by a rival for the throne. The funeral ceremonies lasted nine days. During the whole of this time numbers of victims, destined for the 'Grand Customs,' were sacrificed every night in the fetish forest. The missionaries living in the neighbouring huts could hear the cries of the sufferers whose mutilated bodies, arranged in lines, were seen every morning in the public square of the town. The heads had been cut off and nailed along the walls of the palace. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the ninth day the new King and his suite, preceded by his fetish priests, moved in procession to the sacred wood were the grave of the late King had been dug. The sacrifice began. Seven slaves were killed and their blood mixed with earth to form a kind of plaster with which the grave was lined. The heads of the seven victims, with food of all kinds, were deposited at the bottom. The body of the king was next lowered into the grave. Then were seen approaching nine of his women, draped in their brightest colored garments and purposely intoxicated with British "tafia," or rum. Believing themselves to be the objects of an ovation they cast smiles on every side as they passed through the throng. On reaching the edge of the open grave they were made to kneel, and before they had any suspicion were stunned by a blow on the head and flung, still alive, upon the body of their royal spouse. Earth was then thrown in to cover both living and dead. A short distance from the grave a stake was prepared for the burning of the Ministers, but these astute [illegible] while the poor creatures were perishing made their escape. The sacrifices to the gods are marked by greater and more varied refinements of cruelty. The shriners resemble dog-houses—appropriate dwellings for their idols, which are hideous-looking monsters. These ceremonies begin with a dance. In front of the shrine a circle is formed by the leaders of the people sitting down, while the rude multitude remain standing. Holding a tuft of human hair in his hand a priest dances in the centre of the circle uttering savage cries, clapping their hands or playing wild instruments resembling bells, tambourines, and cymbals. During the night the fetish priests provide the god with one or more victims. The most common form of sacrifice to Ogun, the god of war, is to behead the human offering and nail the body upside down to a tree, the head placed above the feet.

"At other times a young tree is stripped of its branches, bent down by means of a rope and so held by a kind of trigger. With the exception of the head the victim is inclosed in a wicker head globe and suspended, head downward, which form is incased in the stumps of the leaves, loosens the the crown of the palm tree. The priest [illegible] victim is left rope, the tree springs back and the [illegible] swinging in the air. Birds of prey soon dispose of his body."—*New York World.*

SCANDALOUS SCENE AT A SALVATIONIST MEETING.

AN extraordinary scene was witnessed on November 29 in the large room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Cambridge. A number of the leading members of the Salvation Army have been holding a series of meetings for undergraduates, which have been fairly well attended. On Friday night there was some little disturbance; but on Saturday night above 100 men attended, evidently with the intention of stopping the proceedings. All attempts to speak after a short time were drowned by the interruptions of the crowd of undergraduates at the lower end of the hall. Ironical cheering, calls for "a comic song," and for "the hallelujah lasses" interrupted the remarks of the officer who was trying to make himself heard. A number of undergraduates who were present evidently desired to hear the speakers, and two or three earnestly expostulated with the others for their ungentlemanly behaviour. The conductor of the meeting at last announced that they would sing the 90th hymn. While the hymn was being sung the greater portion of the undergraduates sang "Wait till the clouds roll by," the din and noise being terrific. An appeal was then made for those who really wished to listen to what they had to say to close up in front of the room, and the remainder were requested to leave. This they declined to do, but several of the more prominent proposed that they should storm the platform. About thirty or forty indicated their desire that the Salvationists should go on with the meeting; but the noise and interruptions continued. Several undergraduates climbed up and extinguished the gas on the gallery, and then commenced throwing the hymn-books at the gas-star in the ceiling by which the room is mainly lighted, and also at those who attempted to speak. The conductor of the meeting then invited all who were saved to kneel with them and engage in private prayer, and about twenty-five did so, amidst the jeers and derisive shouts of the others, who made them a target for the hymn-books. Two men proceeded on to the platform and emptied the contents of the water-bottle on to those who were praying, without exciting any opposition on the part of the Salvationists, who throughout manifested great patience and forbearance. About a quarter to ten one of the Proctors arrived. This caused a cessation of hostilities. The disturbers then piled the chairs in a heap in the middle of the hall and left in a body, about forty or fifty only remaining. The rest of the proceedings were uninterrupted.

BAD BEHAVIOUR IN THE U. S. ARMY.

THE United States army is very small, but it appears very ill-behaved. At the date of the latest consolidated returns, an American journal says the enlisted strength of the army was 24,[illegible] men; and during the 12 months preceding the 1st of October the number of courts-martial held was no fewer than 13,263. Thus it would seem that more than half the entire American army had been in trouble during the year. This is not precisely the case, because the same man may very likely have been up before the officers on more than one occasion; but the total is none the less startling, and shows either a lamentable want of discipline in the men or an extraordinary amount of severity in their chiefs. Of these trials 2,280 were before general courts, for presumably more or less serious offences, and the balance, 10,983, before garrison or regimental courts. In these latter the charges against prisoners are usually venial, such as negligence in the care of equipments, tardiness at roll-call, or some slight lapse from soldier-like propriety. It is strange that the number of grave offences should have increased as it has done during recent years. The size of the army has remained practically the same; but, whereas four years ago only 1,543 men were charged before the superior courts, the figures rose yearly to 1,792, 1,850, 1,935, and a year ago to 2,280.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

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Black Balbriggan for Dress with Silk Clocks, to Silk	per pair per doz.	2-8 28	0 0
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Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	Doz.	22	0
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PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable [illegible] Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses [illegible] Stomach, is the best from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercuriel and Hereditary Blood Poison, Incre[illegible] most Vitiated System Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to [illegible] Appetite, facilitates Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid [illegible] Veins Pure Rich [illegible] tered Constitution.

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